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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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RANDOM SHOTS

SENT THROUGH THE DEFENSES OF THE ENEMY.

"Solving" the Peasant Land Problem in Russia—King Leopold in Business—Washington Glowering at Cuba's Buying Weapons of War.

Henry Savage Landor may be, probably is, an expert on exploring, but he is not expert on Roosevelt. Landor ridicules Roosevelt's "spectacular departure for Africa in Rough Rider togs and with a huge outfit, three-fourths of which is unnecessary," seeing that "the regions in which Mr. Roosevelt is hunting could scarcely be called wild," and there is "little extraordinary danger in the hunting expedition." Is there less danger in the hunting expedition than in the chase over San Juan Hill with no Spaniard opposing?

The way the Russian Government is "solving the Peasant Land Problem" has nothing original about it. It is substantially the way the Steel Trust has long been "solving the Labor Problem." The Russian Government allows peasants to buy land on easy terms; the peasant, being exploited to the bone, can not pay even that easiness and is compelled to sell back to the alleged agent who sold to him; and there is our peasant just where he started. The Steel Trust's trick of selling stock to its employes "on easy terms" comes down to the same thing.

King Leopold of Belgium is catering to the American millionaires' market. He is reported to have catalogued in English his large collection of pictures, and [illegible] to mail the catalogues direct to the addresses of our millionaires. That's the only use he has for them—pull their legs. He will next be selling to them orders of nobility.

Gloucester Gate, London, contains the home of the latest humbug, such as Ages, like ours, in which everything is going to pieces, ever have abounded in—the Emmanuel healing movement. Like many a modern humbug we know of, which, being of our own days, the days of "Australia," we may all be ready to hear Emmanuelism advertising itself as a "tremendous success"—in Australia.

No sooner is it ascertained that the Cuban Government placed in Europe its orders, large orders, for arms and ammunition, than steps are taken at Washington to keep the Gulf troops ready for action in Cuba. What are those Cubans thinking about? They seem not to know that the Government at Washington is the most quickly responsive political agency of the capitalist class anywhere. A Cuban Government that will "take the bread out of the mouth" of our dealers in guns and gunpowder, and stuff that bread into the mouth of our European competitors must be called to account.

If Jean Maudin, the workingman in the Arsenal of Toulon, France, who is said to have invented a vastly improved wireless apparatus, really did so, then the capitalist class, with the stockholders in Marconi as their mouthpiece, will have fresh reason for charging that workingmen, in general, French workingmen in particular, are simply creatures of Satan to make the life of the industrious capitalist a burden, hard to bear. Jean Maudin's invention would have the effect of rendering all Marconi stock worth no more than waste paper.

La Follette's announcement to the Senators who are running the Senate that "the clock will strike presently, and there will be a new hour in the legislative business of the Senate" is beautifully pictorial, but that's all. There will be no new hour in the legislative business of the Senate until the Senate is abolished. The dual Chamber system means essentially tanglefoot.

One should think that the Gould millionaires, with their Annas, their Franks and their Howards, have done quite useful service enough to society by uncovering the unhallowedness of the capitalist's "sanctity of the family." It is about time that these divorce suits, with their air-polluting scandals be cut out of the press. But the bourgeois press must live, we suppose; and how could it attract readers if it ceased to be nasty?

At the graduation exercises of the R. Hoe & Co. apprentices' school, the students were told "that nowadays the average boy makes a mistake in accepting a job that is easy and interesting, without taking into consideration that in most cases such positions lead nowhere." If all the boys who have been forced into jobs that were hard and uninteresting, and still have gotten "nowhere" were to appear at Hoe's technical school at once, the author of the above statement would think a human volcano had broken loose. Hard work nowadays has lost its virtue of leading anywhere—except to more hard work.

The Rev. Charles F. Aked chimney-sweep-in-ordinary of John D. Rockefeller's conscience, is raising his voice against "cures by religion." Is this a case of a spasm of anti-humbug? Not at all. It is a case of promoting his employer's business. The Standard Oil has been branching out into the drug business, and now holds a good number of drug stores among its objects of investment and sources of income.

The leading result of the Sanky and Moody revival meetings, in the old New York circus ground of Barnum during the panic times of thirty-five years ago, was an outbreak of embezzlements on the part of pious ushers. The panic times of 1909 are now producing another revival tidal wave, this time filling Carnegie Hall. The next manifestation will not remain absent.

The "sun parlor," or "open air garden," that the railroad magnate E. H. Harriman is about to build as a fifth story to his palatial mansion on Fifth avenue and Sixty-ninth street, is not an evidence of progress, nor yet can be a stimulous to "go ye and do likewise." One "sun parlor," or even a dozen, or even [illegible] of dozens of "sun parlors" woul[illegible] the candle Mark Twain tells about, only accentuate the darkness and the unwholesomeness of the vast and overwhelming majority of "homes" in the land. Moreover, that a man should have to reach a Harriman's advanced age and go through all the nerve-racking efforts of a Harriman in doing others lest he be done by them, before he can enjoy a health-promoting comfort that should be the enjoyment of all from early childhood—that can sooner serve as a deterrent than as an encouragement to reach such a goal. What encouragement is there for millions to endeavor to reach a goal, that conditions render impossible to any but a few? For one Harriman to be possible there must be millions Harrimanned.

Vice-President Baglin of United Copper celebrity refuses to produce in Court the books of his Company. The Court that makes the demand upon him to produce the books, and sends him to jail for not doing so, seems to have forgotten the maxim of legal procedure according to which no one shall be held to incriminate himself. Imagine asking an indicted housebreaker to produce his memorandum book in court. It would not be allowed. Neither should it be allowed with any capitalist, and for identical reasons. Have we two laws in the land, one for the poor housebreaker, another for the rich capitalist?

Mayor Reyburn of Philadelphia is a trump. Seeing the trolley strike was causing a terrible amount of inconvenience to the dear "public," and a still more terrible amount of loss of pence to the still dearer stockholders, the Mayor announced that, "if this nonsense does not stop soon," he would "take the operation of the Rapid Transit's entire street car system into his own hands." Alexander, named "the Great," shrivels into nothingness before the stalwart proportions of the Philadelphia Mayor; Alexander and his Gordian Knot are not a circumstance beside Mayor Reyburn and a strike.

"It is just a little tiresome," writes John Sandburg in "La Follette's," "to hear a horny-handed American citizen sing 'My Country 'Tis of Thee,' and talk about 'Our Country,' when the poor devil lives in a rented shell of a house, and in all the length and breadth of our glorious country doesn't own a patch or piece of the soil." And the patriotism which is the last refuge of a scoundrel is not the only sham which is being seen through. The day of disillusionment is overtaking many in these times.

When Mayor McClellan gets through sitting in judgment, as a magistrate, on Police Commissioner Bingham, the Police Commissioner should return the compliment and sit in judgment, as a magistrate, on Mayor McClellan. Thereupon both magistrates should impart their discoveries to the public.

The death of Mrs. Stephen F. Fisk at Pawtucket "of starvation following Christian Science treatment" should not be cause of annoyance to Christian Science philosophy. On the contrary. It should be cause of delight—in a way. It can be plausibly construed as an evidence of the spread of Christian Science in the land. Death "of starvation" is spreading right and left. Why should Capitalism appropriate all the credit? Or are Capitalism and Christian Science invertible terms—accelerators of the enjoyments of the Kingdom of Heaven in Heaven?

Judge Gaynor is wroth at Police Commissioner Bingham whom he accuses of being possessed "of the dangerous delusion" that he is "under no legal restraint whatever, but may do as he wills, instead of only what the law permits, and that only in the manner it prescribes." Has Judge Gaynor had the "French Grippe" and was voiceless these many moons when our worthy Police Commissioner ordered his subalterns to ride roughshod over unemployed workingmen who were gathering, constitutionally, to complain of their grievances?

Some folks are railing at the Interborough and other traction companies for not placing station-announcing devices in the cars. "There is little question," say these folks, that this failure is "due not a little to the reluctance of the transportation companies to go to the expense and trouble incident to the operation and maintenance of the necessary apparatus." That's nothing. On Jan. 18, 1899, George W. Taylor, a brakeman on the St. Louis I. M. & S. R. R. Co. was crushed to death while coupling two cars which the railroad company had failed to equip with couplers in compliance with the Federal Safety Appliance Act, and to-day ten years and four months after the murder of Taylor, the railroad company is still fighting payment on the death claims presented by his widow.

WILL TRY TO OPEN HAT FACTORIES.

Danbury, Conn., June 6.—Following the ending of negotiations between local hat manufacturers and the United Hatters of North America to settle the strike which has been in progress since January 15, twelve manufacturing firms in this city and Bethel announced last night that they would reopen their factories next Tuesday on the open-shop plan.

EVANSVILLE TROLLEY STRIKE WANES.

Evansville, Ind., June 6.—The strike of the street railway men was given a setback when seventeen of the union strikers went to the company's offices and asked for reinstatement. Commons, the agitator, says he has done all he can and is ready to leave town. It is believed that nearly all of the old men will be taken back by the company.

AGE OF REASON.
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"A FAIR PROFIT"

If the capitalists out of Congress know their business they will burn all the speeches made by their political agents on the tariff inside of Congress. They would not allow one of these speeches to survive. It is not merely that hardly a speech on either side of the tariff tells some tale out of school. That would be bad enough. The worst, the most "unpatriotic," "anti-law-and-order" fact of all is that all these speeches agree in one thing, and that thing a thing that can not be granted without the bottom is knocked from under Capitalism and a foundation is established for Socialist charges against the present social system.

There is not one of these speeches but advocates legislating "a fair profit" for capital. The thing is advocated either expressly, by the protectionists, or impliedly, by the anti-protectionists.

Express legislation to insure any kind of a profit, fair or otherwise, to the capitalist is a denial of the leading boast of capitalism— self-reliance, individuality. It is, for that very reason, a recognition of merit in that which capitalists falsely charge Socialism with—a desire to lean upon the Government.

Legislation looking to insure the return of capitalism, implies the need of legislative economic support by the capitalist.

Legislation looking to insure fair, or any, profits to the capitalist implies the capitalist's need of being taken under the arm by the Government.

Legislation looking to insure fair, or any, profits to the capitalist can proceed only from the theory that, without such legislative prop, the economic existence of all the people is in danger; it, furthermore, implies that, if the capitalist, the man of property needs such propping then the need must be all the greater with the wage earner, the man of no property; it, finally, implies—no, it proves that the Government, which bestows such support upon one set of people, those who need it less than another set, and withholds it from another set, those who need it more than the set upon which the support is bestowed—it proves that such a Government is not a Government of, by and for the people; that it is a Government of, by and for the capitalist; in short, that it is Class Government.

"A free field and no favor," a "square deal"—these are mottoes that capitalism stultifies; they are mottoes that await their realization when capitalist society shall have been overthrown; when the Socialist Republic shall have been reared. Then and only then will the field be free without favor; then and only then can the deal be square.

'BROTHERS' FALL OUT

LOUISVILLE MOULDERS JARRED BY COMPANY.

Five Per Cent. Reduction Doesn't Taste Very Brotherly, so They Decide on a "Scrap"—Stove Firm Satisfied with Non-Unionists.

Louisville, May 31.—There is another family row on here in Louisville between "brothers capital and labor." It seems that the senior members of the brotherhood of "capital and labor" in the persons of the Graff-Webb, O. K. Stove Co., and Bridgford & Co., employing stove manufacturers, some weeks ago posted up notices in their shops to the effect that from that date and forever thereafter the said senior members of the aforesaid brotherhood would only buy the junior members as individuals and no longer in craft union bunches, and further they, the said senior members of the brotherhood, in the mutual interests of both seniors and juniors, would thereafter buy their junior partners at a discount of five per cent. Against this arrangement of "brother capital," strange as it may appear, brother craft union labor kicked. And now brothers "capital and craft union labor" are scrapping.

Of course, I must do the craft union moulders the justice to say they are pursuing the same old methods which their craft union ancestors used one hundred and fifty years ago. The craft union moulders would scorn to hit their older "brother capital" below the belt. They desire to be strictly "fair" in this family scrap.

One of junior brother's, the craft union's, methods, in fact, his chief argument, is that it will be to the interest of his senior brother, capital, to buy him, and buy him in craft union wholesale lots instead of buying non-union and strike-breaking labor. All that the craft union moulders are objecting to is that the big partner insists on enlarging the junior partnerships in the firm, or brotherhood, by letting into his plants to work, and thereby participate in the mutual benefits of this relation, more union as well as craft union labor. The big fellow wants the open shop while the little man selfishly strives to reserve all the manifold benefits and blessings of this "co-partnership" strictly to its original members.

The moulders say that the employer is losing money right along on the non-union and strike-breaking labor which he has put into his shops, for many castings have to be made over again, and it also costs considerable to keep bunks and have the cooking done in the shops. And they try to convince themselves that it is only a question of time when kind "brother capital's" losses will be so heavy that he will call them back to his suffering bosom, and restore the blessings of the days when three and five days' work a week and a wage sufficient to keep him from the poor house prevailed.

No, the striking craft union moulders are not unreasonable in their demands. They are neither radical nor revolutionary nor Socialist. They do not object to selling themselves in the labor market; they are only making a little kick on the price at which they are to be sold and against having anyone bought but themselves. They are quite content to leave the tools of production which they must use, and the product they turn out, in the undisturbed possession of the senior membership of the joint firm. They don't believe in the existence of classes in this free country, nor in the existence of a class struggle. They are all of them, of course, with a few insignificant exceptions, a half-dozen or so of Socialist "cranks," all of them are loyal to their country and faithful to the old political parties.

In spite of this loyalty on their part the price of men here in the labor market has a steady downward trend. For instance, the price of teamsters in the past two years has fallen from $1.75 to $1.35 a day, still no serious kick among them. Besides, men are a drug in the market here, hundreds of them, yes, thousands are unable to find a buyer at any price. These trade unionists, so far have concerned themselves little with the teachings of the Socialist Labor Party, they have always chased the rainbow of "getting something now." They have not gotten anything but lemons, and still they wonder what is up.

We may look for a peaceable settlement of this small family row before many months and all will be lovely again until the next row. O. R.

WHAT CHURCH NEEDS.

Must Get Busy with Tremendous Wrongs of Society.

That what the Church needs is to stop pothering about heaven and get right down to improving the life of the exploited masses on this earth if it does not want to die of dry rot, was the declaration tellingly made at the first session of the conference on "An Efficient Ministry," on June 1, in the lecture hall of the Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park avenue, Brooklyn. The Rev. George R. Lunn, of Schenectady, was the speaker.

"According to arithmetic," said Dr. Lunn, "religion is losing ground, whereas those who have eyes to see know well enough that religion is gaining, even though the churches are losing.

"When the average minister attempts to fight civic corruption and strike vigorously against it, he generally finds to his amazement that he has smitten some church official or prominent member. When he preaches against the evil conditions of the slums he will generally be admonished by some good brother that he should confine himself to the simple gospel. If he insists on further investigation he will probably discover the reason for such kindly admonition.

"Unless the Church is going to continue to be a prolific producer of Pharisees there must be evangelistic preaching of a decidedly different type from that of the past. That doctrine of evangelism which seeks alone the individual, forgetting the great social wrongs, is not going. It has already gone, but unfortunately we have not yet buried the corpse.

"Pious platitudes by the multitude have been quoted to support the contention that Christianity has to deal with the heart of man alone, and not with the material conditions of every day living. One ardent advocate of this theory recently said in your city that Jesus Christ never put a coat on a poor man's back. He had no message for society.

"Of course, according to men of this type, the Christian should take an interest in every kind of daily activity and endeavor to be influenced by the precepts of Jesus, but any endeavor to bring His Gospel to bear directly on the problems of daily living, such as low wages, long hours of labor, unsanitary environment, tenement house conditions, old age pensions, unemployment, the distribution of wealth, is beyond the province of the Christian minister.

"If this be true, then the minister should preach the simple Gospel and strenuously avoid dealing with any problems that are vital to the hearts and homes of the great mass. On the contrary, the new evangelism will preach the Sermon on the Mount as the most practical thing on earth."

KEEPING LABOR SHACKLED.

Locomotive Engineers' Committee Condemns One Set of Politicians and Boosts Another Set.

Denver, June 3.—The report of the legislative committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen is a wail declaring that certain Colorado legislators are enemies of "Labor."

Senator Tully Scott, chairman of the senate judiciary committee, is charged with responsibility for the failure of the legislature to pass the employers' liability bill. Speaker Lubers is condemned in the report for his action on most of the labor bills, but especially for his speech on the floor denouncing the 1,500 candle-power headlight bill.

Some few legislators have been put on the "roll of honor." Next year they will no doubt meet a similar fate, a fall from grace, and then some other names will be O. K.ed. And so the rank and file of that organization is footballed about, forever with its face in the dust.

2,000,000 UNEMPLOYED.

Not Only That, but Wages Are Lower Than a Year Ago.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, says that at present there are 2,000,000 persons throughout the country out of employment. Morrison declares this to be a conservative estimate, and he said this statement was the consensus of most careful estimate made by men who are thoroughly familiar with the conditions of employment throughout the United States.

According to John N. Bogart, the city commissioner of licenses, labor conditions in this city have not improved since the panic.

"Recent announcements in the press," he says in his annual report, "meant to show that prosperity had returned to the country, are not borne out by employment agencies' records, and these records have in the past been a fairly accurate reflex of the conditions of affairs in general. Not only is there less demand for unskilled labor than there was a year ago, but the wages to the laborers, with the exception of farm laborers, are lower."

"OPPORTUNITY" LIE RIDICULED.

Unprecedented Record of Engine Driver for Over Fifty Years—Yet He Remained Only an Engine Driver.

Boston, May 31.—Joseph M. Alexander, for more than fifty years a locomotive engineer on the Boston and Albany road, retired from active service yesterday.

Alexander left behind him a record which is said to have no parallel in the annals of railway operation. In the whole period of half a century he never received a reprimand or a black mark, no error was ever charged against him and no human life was ever destroyed by an engine driven by him. He never reported late for duty, in one period of fourteen years he worked seven days a week without a break and in many instances he was at the throttle forty-five working days in a single month.

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INTERPRETS FACTORY LAW.

Paterson, N. J., June 7.—Heber Wells, factory inspector of this district, has sent out to all factory owners in his district a circular explaining the law relating to the employment of children, because they frequently profess ignorance of the law. He says that children under the age of fourteen years cannot be employed in factories.

SCREWS PUT ON

STEEL TRUST STOPS EMPLOYES TAKING DRINKS.

Men Will Not Be Allowed to Step Outside Works as Formerly to Take Glass of Beer—Corporation Won't Stand for Time Lost Going Out.

Pittsburg, June 6.—Within the past week there have been posted in all the big mills of the U. S. Steel Corporation about the Pittsburg and Ohio districts notices that workmen once entering the mills to work will not be allowed to leave until they are through their day's work. While there is no reference to liquor, the managers and superintendents say that the order is meant to prevent the men from enjoying the privilege of getting a cooling drink.

The corporation has found that much time has been lost daily by the workmen leaving for a few minutes to go out and get a drink, perhaps several times a day. But the officials claim that the most serious aspect of the situation is that the men do not turn out as good work when they take a few drinks. The men, on their side, point out that they have for years enjoyed these rights, and never before have complaints been made.

The order permits of but one class of men leaving the mill. Those who live near the works and who have been in the habit of going home for their meals will be permitted to continue this, but they will be allowed to go only at meal time, when they will have special permits issued to pass guards posted at all the exits. Quietly, too, the men who take their meals at home have been approached and asked not to take a drink while they are out for their meals. The new orders do not affect the men of the big Pittsburg mills as much as those of the outlying or country mills, where the saloon is found near every mill door.

Youngstown, O., was the first place the notices were posted. Sharon, Newcastle, McKeesport, Duquesne and Homestead mills are more or less affected.

JAPANESE STRIKE.

In "Thoroughly Japanese Way" at Honolulu.

Honolulu, June 1.—In spite of all efforts of the boss planters, the Japanese plantation laborers' strike continues. In order to strengthen their position the Japanese of the Ewa plantation have sought to dissociate themselves from the Higher Wage Association, which seems to be somehow controlled by the planters.

In pursuance of this policy, they have refused to let Makino and Negoro, the leaders in the Higher Wage Association and the chiefs of the strikers at Honolulu and Oahu plantations, take any part in their deliberations. They struck in what the bosses irately term a "thoroughly Japanese way." They quit work in a body on Friday, May 14, announcing that they would spend Friday and Saturday in formulating their demands, and that then they would return to work on Monday to await the reply of the management. Their demands were formulated and presented on Saturday, and on Monday about half of them returned to work to await the reply of the management.

The demands were formulated and written in Japanese and were then translated into English. The translator translated "demands" of the Japanese version into "requests" in the English version. This led the manager of the plantation, not to be outdone in politeness, into a very polite acknowledgment of the receipt of the "requests," and a gracious assurance that they would receive considerate attention. When, however, it was discovered that the Ewa Japanese were really courageously demanding that their wages be increased from sixty-nine cents a day to $1 a day, and were not merely humbly "requesting" it, the plantation managers went up in the air as if a stick of dynamite had gone off under them.

25 SICK CONVICTS PARDONED.

Atlanta, Ga., June 6.—Gov. Smith pardoned twenty-five convicts yesterday, nearly all of whom were in a pitiable state of health from experiences in the recently abolished convict camps of Georgia.

THOMAS PAINE

TARDY JUSTICE TO ONE OF THE NOBLEST, MOST SINCERE AND MOST INDOMITABLE SPIRITS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

I think it is Hegel who remarks that the history of the world is the judgment of the world. The meaning of that is that, in the course of its long process, Time sifts the chaff from the wheat, separates truth from evil, and passes judgment upon men and institutions on their own merits. The truth of this is signally evident in the case of Thomas Paine.

In the minds of our great-grandfathers the name of Paine was associated with all that was anarchical, if not diabolicstl. In some respects his influence was considered to be more baneful even than Napoleon's. Napoleon was viewed as the enemy of this country, but Paine was looked upon as the enemy of the social, political, and religious order. Tories and Whigs, orthodox religionists and Unitarians agreed in denouncing Thomas Paine as the arch-enemy of all that was stable and sacred in civilization. Biographies were written of him by men whose minds were steeped in prejudice, and in some cases in malignity, with the result that up till recent times there was nothing to represent Paine but grotesque caricatures. Even a judicious writer like the late Sir Leslie Stephen, in this country, was imposed upon by these caricatures, and in modern times it was left to two men—J. M. Robertson, M.P., and the late Moncure Conway—to reveal Paine to the present generation in his true features. From correspondence I had with Sir Leslie Stephen, I know he felt keenly the attack of Robertson. He was a fair-minded man, and no doubt regretted his unhappy references to Paine in his "English Thought in the Eighteenth Century."

Moncure Conway's magnificent tribute to the memory of Paine, in the form of two able and painstaking volumes, published in 1892, revealed to the world the real Paine as a man of genius, of high ideals, of absolute sincerity, of indomitable courage, of boundless zeal, of untiring industry—a man, above all, animated by the enthusiasm of humanity. It is satisfactory to find that, in commemoration of the death of Paine in 1809, a cheap edition of Conway's book is being published, so that a true portrait of him will be within reach of the humblest reader in the land. In his satirical way, Carlyle remarks that Paine, having freed America with his famous pamphlet, "Common Sense," was resolved to free this whole world, and perhaps the other! Paine, in truth, was a pioneer of what is now termed humanitarianism. The spirit of humanity is not so modern as we are apt to imagine. Readers of Lecky's "History of England" will remember the dark picture he paints of the inhumanity of the times in which Paine lived. Conway tells us that "when Paine was a lad the grand gentleman who purloined parks and mansions from the Treasury were sending children to the gallows for small thefts instigated by hunger." In his thirteenth year he might have seen, under the shadow of Ely Minster, ten miles away, the execution of Amy Hutchinson, aged seventeen, for poisoning her husband. "Her face and hands were smeared with tar, and having a garment daubed with pitch. After a short prayer, He was denounced as a Quaker, and the the executioner strangled her, and twenty minutes after the fire was kindled, and burnt half an hour."

Outside of the Quakers, to which sect Paine belonged, no protest against the savagery of the times was raised. We shall never understand Paine if we look upon him as a revolutionist filled with a passion for overturning thrones and churches. His career is only reduced to intelligible consistency when we recognize that the improving and driving force behind his social, political, and religious activities was an overmastering passion for humanity. His pamphlet, "Common Sense," which is universally acknowledged to have been a potent factor in the American Revolution, had a wider aim than the substitution of Republicanism for Monarchy. He looked beyond conferring a boon on the American citizen. A strong opponent of slavery, he said to the framers of the American Constitution, "Forget not the hapless African." It is a significant fact that a paragraph in favor of the abolition of slavery in America, which is surmised to have been inserted through Paine's influence, in the "Declaration of Independence" was struck out. Why? Because Georgia and South Carolina wanted slaves, and the Northerners were interested in supplying them! Had Paine's humane suggestion been adopted the United States would have been saved the agony and bloody sweat of the Civil War.

Paine's career reads like a romance. No sooner does the French Revolution break out than he hastens to enter upon the great task of what Heine has called the liberation of humanity. And here, too, we find in Paine united two qualities which were rare in the eighteenth century—political sagacity and humanity. It is now admitted that the execution of Louis XVI. was not a crime, but a blunder. Paine was the spokesman of the few who pleaded for mercy. result of his intervention on behalf of Louis was that he was thrown into prison and was marked for the guillotine. He occupied what he believed to be his last hours in writing "The Age of Reason." The extraordinary manner in which he escaped his expected doom had better be given in his own words:

"One hundred and sixty-eight persons were taken out of the Luxembourg in one night, and a hundred and sixty of them guillotined next day, of which I knew I was to be one; and the manner I escaped that fate is curious, and has all the appearance of accident. The room in which I lodged was on the ground floor, and one of a long range of rooms under a gallery, and the door of it opened outward and flat against the wall, so that when it was open the inside of the door appeared outward, and the contrary when it was shut. I had three companions, fellow prisoners with me—Joseph Vanhuile, of Burges, since president of the municipality of that town; Michael and Robbins Bastini, of Louvain. When persons by scores and by hundreds were to be taken out of the prison for the guillotine it was always done in the night, and those who performed that had a private mark or signal by which they knew what rooms to go to and what number to take. We, as I have said, were four, and the door of our room was marked, unobserved by us, with that number in chalk; but it happened, if happening is the proper word, that the mark was put on when the inside door was open and flat against the wall, and thereby came on the inside when we shut it at night, and the Destroying Angel passed by it."

The publication of "The Age of Reason" intensified the hatred against Paine. In England he found himself the victim of State persecutions; in America many of his old friends, not caring to incur religious as well as political odium, separated from him; while in France he found himself the victim of all kinds of suspicions. Meanwhile, in the cause of liberty and humanity, he toiled bravely. The great profits that came to him from his writings he devoted to the cause of humanity with a profusion that left him at times in severe financial straits. Believing that he was engaged in the sacred war of humanity, Paine refused to make money out of his pamphlets or take what he considered to be the wages of a hireling. He actually donated the copyright of his pamphlet, "Common Sense," to America for the cause of Independence, likewise of his pamphlet, "The Crisis." In the words of Conway, "peace found Paine a penniless patriot, eating his crust contentedly when he might easily have had fifty thousand pounds in his pockets."

Paine was not only a pioneer in humanity, but also in political and social reform. In the words of Conway, "he was the first to advocate international arbitration; the first to expose the absurdity and criminality of duelling; the first to plead for the animals; the first to demand justice for woman"; and, I may add, the first to advocate old-age pensions. It is a hundred years since Thomas Paine died. The dust which unfair controversy raised has long since been laid, and the din long silenced. The wheel of Time has come round full circle. Men of all sorts and conditions are now willing to do justice to the man who, in the midst of great obstacles and with unflinching and self-sacrficing purpose, held aloft the lighted torch of humanitarianism, and passed it on to succeeding generations.—Hector McPherson, in T. P.'s Weekly.

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NEW YORK-CALIFORNIA

Readers of the Weekly People in the States of New York and California are invited to help out in the sub-getting and literature-selling contest between these two states. The contest between the two states begins June 20th, and runs for two weeks, ending July 3rd.

There is not a reader of the Weekly People in the states named but can get at least one reader in the two weeks period. Try it, all of you, and see.

All remittances bearing post office date June 20th to July 3rd, both these dates inclusive, will figure in the contest.

As the New York-California competition initiates the contest we hope that the comrades and friends in these states will set a pace that the contestants who are to follow will find it hard to beat.

The contest is in the nature of a friendly rivalry which should result in a spreading of the propaganda, and also in lasting benefit to the Party press.

Take notice that the five weeks' National Agitation Fund sub-coupons will NOT be counted in the contest. The purpose of the contest is to see which state will turn in the greatest amount of cash for subscriptions and Labor News orders.

Readers not connected with the Party organization can help make the contest interesting. They are in the nature of an unknown quantity, and their activity may determine the result.

THE NEWSPAPER KING.

A Scathing Criticism Which Still Leaves Much Unsaid.

The Newspaper King is the new villain of the stage. He is painted very black in "The Earth" by Mr. Fagan, and blacker still in "What the Public Wants," by Mr. Arnold Bennett. But the real Newspaper King is very different from either of these villains.

The Newspaper King is not in journalism for his health. He is a business man. Instead of selling steel or iron, beer or pills, he sells news. He handles news as John D. Rockefeller handles oil. He does not care what the news may be, so long as it is news. His only object is to corner the news and corner the newsmakers. He treats everything as news and everybody as a newsmaker. He is a keen connoisseur in popularity. If any man or any woman is for the moment in the picture he buys them. He is ready to bribe them with guineas or with publicity. There are many kinds of cupidity, and he works them all for all they are worth. He plays on every string in the harp of human vanity. He scrapes his men as remorselessly as his machines. He can disembowel a brilliant writer as scientifically as a mining engineer can disembowel a mine. When he has exhausted the teeming brain, he flings it aside. He lives on reputations. He devours youth. When he is done with a brain it is as useless as slag or clinker. In order to keep the machinery going it is necessary to feed the furnaces with living men. He tosses the men in and burns them and shovels them out at an appalling speed. Nothing else can keep the monster public tingling with fresh thrills every morning.

The Newspaper King worships two gods, Money and Power. He has the power because he has the money. He enjoys the power even more than the money. He can make and unmake nearly every form of reputation, because he can either give or withhold publicity. Every ambitious man to-day desires publicity, and the Newspaper King is the master of ambition. He buys souls in exchange for notoriety. The sale of a soul is not like the sale of a Holbein, but it is a sale all the same. The Newspaper King has a large selection of souls. He can buy the soul of a poet one day, and the soul of a politician the next. He is a subtle bargainer, for all he wants is to be allowed to put the soul in his shopwindow. His assortment of souls is as variegated as human nature. Advertisement makes strange bed-fellows, and the Newspaper King dresses his window with every freak of life, from an emperor to an actor, from a sultan to a singer, from a don to a dancer. So long as they are there, he is satisfied, and they are satisfied and we are satisfied. The one thing needful is to be in the swim, and he is in the swim.—James Douglas in London Opinion.

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PLAIN FACTS ABOUT SOCIALISM

GOOD POINTS OF CONCENTRATION—PRIVATE PROPERTY WHICH WILL BE ABOLISHED—BUGBEAR OF PATERNALISM.

Socialism does not expect to get along without capital, though changing its character fundamentally. To-day capital is the means of exploitation; while under Socialism it would lose this capitalist quality, and become simply the means of production. Socialism aims at the absolute concentration of capital, the realization of its greatest efficiency. Instead of blindly denouncing combinations and trusts, it points out and seeks to utilize their saving qualities. The trust is a superior form of commercial organization. It eliminates the tremendous wastes involved in competition, and demonstrates the advantages of combination and system over scattered and planless effort. The trusts have come to stay. But we must take possession of them if we would not have them for our masters.

Socialism does not preach antagonism between labor and capital, nor is it blind to the dependence of the one upon the other. It would have labor profit by the use of capital to the fullest possible extent, by utilizing it in its most efficient form. What it does teach is that fundamental opposition of interests which necessarily exists between those who monopolize the capital to their own advantage, and those who, through that monopoly, are being robbed. The antagonism is not between labor and capital, but between laborer and capitalist. We may blink our eyes and cry peace, but none the less there is war incessant.

Socialism would not do away with private property, except in the means of production. It questions only the abuse of property; the monopoly for the supplying of our common needs. Its purpose is not to prevent individual accumulation, but to define it by the social value of each one's labor. Whatsoever a man gets in excess of the value of his services to the community is robbery, for it is the community that supplies his needs. Socialism would hold the means of production as the common or joint property of the people, but make private property of the product, equitably divided; limiting the rights of property only so far as is necessary to secure the rights of man. Said John Stuart Mill: "Society is fully entitled to abrogate or alter any particular right of property which on sufficient consideration it judges to stand in the way of the public good. And assuredly the terrible case which . . . Socialists are able to make out against the present economic order of society demands a full consideration of all means by which the institution may have a chance of being made to work in a manner more beneficial to that large portion of society which at present enjoys the least share of its direct benefits."

Another common bugbear is paternalism. It would seem to arise from the conception of government as an autocracy, an irresponsible power outside of ourselves; a singular idea for Americans to hold. For in a democracy it is through the state that men unite to give strength to their common aims, and the government is merely the administrative organization through which the people can systematically manage their affairs. That alone is paternal which is done for us—in which the people have no voice. For example, to aver that the people cannot manage the railroads, and to leave it to a Gould and a Vanderbilt to hire somebody to run them for us—that is paternalism. The people have nothing to say. They foot the bills and submit, like the small boy, to the emptying of the pockets, fearful only lest something worse may follow. But were the people to take hold of things, and run them themselves, as the Socialists propose, that would be not paternalism, but fraternalism—united action for the protection of our common interests.

It is frequently urged, and with some show of plausibility, that to enlarge the sphere of the state would only give greater scope to the corruption which is now such a marked feature of our legislative bodies. Such an argument indicates the failure to trace the evil to its source, or to appreciate how wholly changed the conditions would be. Corruption arises from an opposition of private to public interests. So long as there is the possibility of individuals furthering their own private interests at the expense of the public, so long will there be legislative corruption. Self-interest is confessedly the basis of our competitive system. It is accepted, apparently, with a sort of vague idea that in some way or other the sum total of individual selfishness is the common weal. The ancients were wiser. Said Cicero: "One thing ought to be aimed at by all men; that the interest of each individually, and of all collectively, should be the same; for if each should grasp at his individual interest, all human society would be dissolved."

The railroad lobby, for example, is merely an effect, of which self-interest is the direct cause. To get out of the public all they can, that is the interest of the railroads, so long as they remain the property of individuals. And the ease with which the aggressive self-interest of a few overgrown corporations is able to debauch our legislatures to further their ends, should warn us that there has grown up in our midst a power that overshadows the state itself. Under Socialism, the railroads would be the common property of the nation, and the interests of all in them would be identical. There would be no railroad interest, as opposed to that of the public; and no railroad lobby, any more than there is a post-office lobby. Corruption in public affairs, such as there is to-day, would cease; for incentive and opportunity alike would no longer exist.

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Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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AMUSEMENTS OF THE WORKING CLASS

THE GREED OF COMMERCIALISM KILLS THE CHANCES OF DEVELOPING ESTHETICS AMONG WORKERS.

By Max Biell, Pasadena, Cal.

Among the blighting effects which capitalism exerts upon the working class, one cannot but be struck by how it kills all artistic taste and temperament of the poor. Music, art and the drama are ruthlessly stricken down by the corrupting hand of the commercial system, and the workingman and workingwoman deprived and affected accordingly. Although the life of the human family has undergone various changes as a consequence of past historic struggles, the nature of the individual never changed. In each succeeding stage of economic conditions, he continually exerted an effort to express with infinite variety the various effects and impressions of his surroundings, either in poetry or song, to satisfy the craving of his soul.

Under the present stage of economic development, the individual, tired out physically and mentally because of his miserable existence under capitalism, also appeals to some musical strain or landscape scene to forget the sorrows of his daily life. But what sort of music does he get at the various amusement places or in his home? In the instances where the workman has deprived himself of life's necessities to buy a piano in order to enjoy a little music, he finds that when his son or daughter come home from work, they are too much exhausted to render a musical selection for him. Under such conditions we can not expect to hear the player interpret the sublime thoughts of a sonata by Beethoven or to enjoy the delightful music of a Hungarian rhapsody by Liszt. Such music is too difficult for the tired-out mentality of the working boy or the working girl. As a consequence they have to look for some cheaper stuff to satisfy their musical mood. And as they are not in position to study under a competent teacher in a conservatory, they plunge into the ridiculous imitations of Negro-song or two-step dances to arouse a fatigued soul.

The ignorance of and the dislike for good music creates a desire for the use of the phonograph. Not infrequently do we hear its artificial tone with its noisy atmosphere roaring into the ears of the working man and woman, who are delighted to the utmost by such poor substitute. This is one of the ways in which the workman is deprived of the real pleasures of life.

When we take into consideration the musical organizations of this country, we find the germ of corruption deeply rooted in the conservatory; they are run the same as any business establishment in which capital is invested, and controlled by a company of capitalistic enterprise. A close analysis of the methods pursued by musical organizations of Chicago will amply prove this. The Chicago Musical College employs the best teachers of Europe and America. It consists of the various departments of vocal and instrumental music. But who can benefit by what instruction it offers when the prices of tuition are so high that a poor boy or a poor girl can not afford to pay the fee? Besides, other serious inconveniences hinder the progress of the individual. When teachers are engaged for a certain term, and for a certain amount of money, they are instructed by the authorities of the conservatory not to extend the time for a lesson more than half an hour, which practically does not amount to anything, considering the difficulties of the art which the pupil must study. Such a manner of instruction causes indifference on the part of the teacher, for being assured of his salary for a number of years, he does not bother himself whether the pupil progresses or not. And as one is generally required to pay in advance for a term of three months' instruction the pupil is helpless. This necessarily prolongs the time and is beneficial to the conservatory, but the pupil who is too poor to continue taking lessons under such conditions is forced to quit the conservatory. It is almost impossible to accomplish results in this art under the obstacles and the difficulties that confront the student, and the discouragement he suffers while aiming to develop his intellectual resources. A limited number of people can understand the pain of the struggling soul whose spirit capitalism has as yet not subdued, and who in spite of adverse circumstances continually struggles for intellectual advancement.

Thus we find that under the present system a great number of talented men and women are forced to quit the intellectual arena.

As a further result of this lack of musical training and culture we see symphony concerts given by leading musical organizations very much neglected by the working class population. It is the middle class and the upper class, who in all the larger cities attend these concerts; the poorer classes have not the means nor the desire. And thus we find the town filled up with cheap theatres containing various nonsensical shows continually feeding the minds of the working people to beguile the tediousness of the day and to forget the sorrows of their tiresome existence. Such are the degrading conditions and influences under which the workman lives while he continually suffers physically and mentally under capitalism.

Then examine the literature and the press by which capitalism aims to perpetuate its existence. The capitalist class may boast of the valuable instrument with which it controls the intellectual desires of the people, the press, the best and the most reliable agent in moulding the opinion of the people to its own interest. The average workingman generally acquires his information regarding politics, literature and music from the daily papers. Not having his own thought to guide in trying to grasp the political situation of the country, or to judge the various literary productions that are published to fill up libraries and book stores, the worker inevitably becomes a victim of literary ignorance and economic quacks.

The country is continually flooded with writers and publishers of every description, and as the supply generally exceeds the demand the price of the professional wage slave is being reduced, just as with any other commodity. The successful writer is he who can scribble what least enlightens the masses, yet satisfies them.

Taking these facts into consideration we must conclude that it is of prime importance for the working class to have its own newspaper. This should be owned, controlled, and edited for the interest of the working people. A paper of that sort should mainly consist of literature to enlighten the workingmen and workingwomen on the cause of their economic dependence.

The Socialist Labor Party is the only party that aims to enlighten the working class on the principles of Socialism, and it strictly adheres to the Socialist principle: "Workingmen of all Countries, Unite!" It has continually adopted such tactics and policies as are in line with the teachings of the Socialist philosophy.

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WAGES AND RISK

WORKINGMEN'S PAY DOES NOT COVER THEIR DANGERS.

New Pamphlet Based on Pittsburg Steel Industry Conditions Rams Down Bosses' Throats Their Lie That Workmen Are Fully Compensated for Injuries Received at Work.

Pittsburg, May 26.—A pamphlet which every workingman ought to have and study, is one just published by Miss Crystal Eastman, one of the New York "Survey" staff which conducted the investigation of working class life here a short time ago.

The new pamphlet deals with the farcical compensation paid by the steel mills to their maimed and injured employes. Miss Eastman went among the workers of Allegheny County and collected information about those who had been injured. She tells under what circumstances they were hurt, how seriously they were hurt, and what "compensation" they received from their employers. Her booklet covers 500 such cases.

Valuations put on men in Pittsburg are given in tabular form as follows:

Actual amounts paid as compensation by employes to twenty-seven workmen permanently injured in Allegheny County, April, May, and June, 1907:

For loss of an eye: $200, $150, $150, $100, $75, $50, $50, $48, 0, 0, 0.

For loss of an arm: $300, 0, 0.

For loss of two fingers: $100, $100, 0, 0, 0, 0.

For loss of leg: $225, $175, $150, $100. 0, 0.

Miss Eastman found that the men killed in a year's industrial accidents included 355 who were contributing to the support of other people, either their families or their friends. Of these, 235 were married men and 120 single. Now 89 of the families left by the married men received no compensation whatever from the employer; 113 families got not more than $100, a sum which cover reasonable funeral expenses only; and 61 families got more than $100 but not more than $500.

The compensation to men who were merely injured was correspondingly small.

Whose the Blame for Accidents?

"There are only two grounds," says the writer, "on which such a distribution of the loss can be defended. (1) On the ground that the men injured in the vast majority of these accidents of industry are themselves personally and solely responsible in causing the accidents by which they are injured; (2) on the ground that in all employments which involve danger, the workman's wage is large enough amply to cover his risk."

She then gives the following table to show where the responsibility seems to have rested for 377 accidents which resulted in death:

	Number	Per cent. of total
Accidents—cause of which is attributed solely to those killed or their fellow workmen	105	27.85
Accidents—cause of which is attributed solely to employers or those who represent them in positions of authority	113	29.97
Accidents—cause of which is attributed to both the above classes	60	15.91
Accidents—cause of which is attributed to neither of the above classes	99	26.26
Total	377	100

Not the Workmen's Fault.

"Certainly," continues Miss Eastman, "the facts brought out by this study of accidents do not uphold the contention that the vast majority of industrial accidents can be laid to the personal responsibility of the victims. Accidents occur in the course of an industry. If it were carried on slowly and carefully, with safety as the first consideration of all concerned, there would be few accidents. Carried on as it is to-day in America, at a great speed, with large output and rapid accomplishment as the first considerations, there are many accidents.

"We will consider now the second ground on which the present distribution of industrial accident losses might be defended, i. e., the ground that the workman's wage in all these employments which involve danger is large enough amply to cover his risk. Is it large enough? Here again we have figures:

Insufficient Wages.

Weekly earnings:	Number	Per ct.
Under $10	71	16
$10.00—11.99	71	16
$12.00—14.99	89	20
$15.00—19.99	158	36
$20.00—29.99	44	10
$30.00 or over	7	2
Total	440	100

"Over half of these men (52 per cent.) were earning less than $15 a week. That much income, $2 a day for a seven-day week, is necessary, according to a recent careful study, to maintaining a meagre standard of food, clothing, and shelter in the Pittsburg district, for a typical family of five. On $15 a week it is possible, at the sacrifice of all recreations to carry a small insurance at ordinary rates. But these men are many of them in the class of greatest risk. Their occupation which makes insurance especially necessary to them also makes insurance exceptionally high.

Wages Do Not Cover Risk.

"There are other ways in which we may show that wages do not cover risk. The simplest and most convincing is merely to call attention to the fact that an unskilled man who starts to work in a steel mill, begins at the wages of common labor in other occupations, although he may be put in a most dangerous place ;and his wages are gradually raised, not as he goes into more and more dangerous work, but as he becomes more skillful and experienced. Hence at no time is his wage fixed by the danger of his wage fixed by the danger of his occupation. 'Wages cover risk,' then is not the statement of a fact, but the statement of a convenient legal theory.

"Considering the two grounds on which the present situation might be defended, we have found (1) that the workman injured is in but few cases personally responsible for the accident which causes his injury; and (2) that his wages are not adjusted to cover his risk. We can assert then without qualification that the distribution of the economic loss from industrial accidents revealed by his study—which leaves the injured man and his dependents to bear the entire burden in over half the cases, and only in rare instances relieves them of an appreciable share of it—is on the face of it unjust."

TENACIOUS THREADS OF UNITY.

All social phenomena are the necessary resultants of historic conditions and of environment. In the modern world the facility and the greater frequency of intercourse between all parts of the earth have drawn still closer the dependence of every action—economic, political legal, moral, artistic or scientific—on the most distant and most indirect conditions of earthly life. The present organization of private ownership without any limit to family inheritance and accumulation; the continual and always more complete application of scientific discoveries to men's work in the transformation of matter, the telegraph and steam, the always extending migrations of men—cause the existence of a family of peasants, of workmen, to be united by invisible but tenacious threads to the life of the world; and the crop of coffee, of cotton, or of corn in the most distant countries has its effect on all parts of the civilized world, just as the decrease or the increase of solar spots forms a coefficient of periodical agricultural crises, and directly influences the lot of millions of men.—Enrico Ferri.

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THE POSTAL CLERK

Breakneck Pace Which He Must Keep up to Hold Job.

By One.

Among most people the idea is prevalent that a position in the Post Office is a sinecure. It is currently believed that every clerk receives one hundred dollars per month, that he puts in eight pleasant hours at light work, and that the gates of advancement are ever hospitably open to the willing worker.

Let us see how true this is. After a considerable period of time is spent on the substitute list where work is irregular and pay scant, the long coveted appointment is finally received and the princely munificence of the wealth-glutted nation finds outlet in paying the new-fledged clerk $1.66 2/3 per diem. But that fortunate would not word it that way. He would remark with an affectation of off-hand carelessness that he was the recipient of a salary of six hundred dollars. Which would be perfectly true—for a whole year! The salary grades run like this: $600 for the first year; $800 for the second year; $900 for the third year; $1,000 for the fourth year; $1,100 for the fifth year; $1,200 for the sixth year.

Now the thing is beginning to look a bit better. It appears to be only a matter of time when the clerk will be getting the long yearned-for one hundred dollars per month. But this is a delusion as the rules governing promotion and reduction will show.

Four factors are taken into account:

First, The comparative speed with which they do their work from day to day, in other words, the quantity of work they turn out. Gentle reader, how do you imagine this is guaged? The standard is set at one hundred. Who sets the standard? Mark this, the clerk who turns out the most work on the shift. This means that each clerk shall feverishly try to outwork his fellow in order that he receive a high rating. Of course, the younger clerks make the standard. The older man who has inhaled the dust laden atmosphere of the office for years, whose eyes are steadily weakening under the strain of rapidly and constantly changing focus of the eye to suit a myriad different handwritings, read in the searing electric light, can no longer hope to compete with the younger man and has his salary reduced.

The second factor taken into account is accuracy. The slightest mistake is immediately penalized. Where work is performed at a high tension mistakes are of certain daily occurrence. Hence it can readily be imagined that the amount of demerits incurred under this head steadily swells as the year advances.

The third factor is faithfulness. In the elaborate schedule of demerits that has been prepared by the powers that be, the blackest crimes are insubordination, disobedience, disrespect or impudence to superior officers. When one realizes that these so-called superiors owe their eminence partly to pull and partly to their ability to get the greatest amount of work out of the smallest number of clerks, it can be seen how easily their displeasure is incurred and what nasty task-masters they are. The clerk who continues to be complacent under this pressure becomes cowed and crushed in character.

The fourth factor is familiarity with the regulations and instructions pertaining to their work. This is, perhaps, the one just feature in the rules governing promotions. While it puts quite an extra burden on the clerks there is not a murmur against it.

The general rating is made at the end of each quarter and promotions or reductions made in accordance therewith. Lately there has been a brisk movement to place the post office on a paying basis. Retrenchment is the shibboleth. Of course, the only place to retrench is in salary allowances. How easy this is must be patent to all after reading the foregoing rules.

Another misapprehension that the public labors under is that the postal clerk has an eight hour day. This is indeed a sad mistake. Nominally each shift works eight hours, but, should they fail to get their quota of work out, they must continue until it is done. Around Xmas, election time and other special occasions, this often runs to twelve hours. The fact that the clerk has no fixed hours is an additional spur to drive him to still greater exertions.

The avenue to advancement is wide-open to those who have political influence or have shown a special aptitude for unscrupulous slave driving. If any post-master's past record is inquired into it will invariably be found that he owes his place either to machine politics or to contributions that he has made to the dominant party's campaign fund. This is true of all the P. O. officials.

The clerks have two organizations known respectively as the "Association" and the "Union." Both are fraternal. The first is the oldest and comparatively conservative. The second is the younger and more progressive. Its main tenet is the idea of affiliation with the A. F. of L. Officially it declares that this is only for the purpose of giving publicity to their grievances. But privately it holds that, backed by the A. F. of L., it could successfully lobby Congress and, if that fails, a strike could be declared and, with the American Federation to support could be won. While its faith in the potency of the A. F. of L. is erroneous, nevertheless it is an encouraging sign that the clerk is beginning to see that he too is a worker and as such belongs in the army of organized labor.

The time must assuredly come when the P. O. clerk, along with the rest of the toilers will be enlightened as to the proper form of organization. Then he will do his share in the battle for emancipation.

CIVILIZATION?

Leading Countries Spend Vastly More for Destruction Than for Enlightenment.

By G. J. Sherwood, Sparks, Nevada.

An assertion that our so-called modern civilization is little better than semi-civilization, would receive considerable proof from an article which appeared in the May 15th issue of the "Literary Digest." The article in question furnishes some comparative figures of the proportoinate amounts spent for army equipment and for school and educational purposes by the foremost and best known nations of to-day—nations which are looked upon as representatives of the highest present civilization. France spends five times as much on her army as on the teaching of the young; Austria about three times as much; Russia the same as Austria; Italy spends nine times as much; and Belgium twice as much. Switzerland proves a happy exception to these. She spends twice as much on education as on her military.

After giving the Swiss—a small nation—due credit, we have practically the remainder of the mainland of Europe to consider. The five nations mentioned represent the civilization of the continent,—Russia possibly excepted—the highest stage of civilization at that. Now the question naturally presents itself: Is a civilization that spends far more for the creation of instruments of destruction than for the propagation of the elements of construction; a civilization that robs the children in the schools to kill the men on the battle-field, a civilization of such consummate hypocrisy that it claims to follow him who, speaking of weapons of war, said, "Turn your swords into plowshares and your spears into pruning hooks," while it uses, at the same time, great portions of its wealth to invent and manufacture the most deadly weapons, and train vast numbers of its men to wield those weapons,—is such a civilization worth while?

The answer can be but two-lettered, short and emphatic: No! Such a social order is not civilization. It is only semi-civilization. The civilization of the great mass is not in war and carnage, or in a condition which is always preparing for war. Real civilization for all comes only when:

The war drums throb no longer,
And the battle-flags are furled,
In the Parliament of Man,
The Federation of the World.—

and that time will dawn on the world when the working class, organized economically and politically, brings it into existence.

HAECKEL'S
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A popular retrospect and summary. Translated from the Second Edition by Joseph McCabe. With three plates and Haeckel's latest Portrait. Readers who are interested in the *Evolution* controversy, as I here describe it, will find in my earlier works, ("The History of Creation," "The Evolution of Man," "The Riddle of the Universe," and "The Wonders of Life,") a thorough treatment of the views I have summarily presented. I do not belong to the amiable group of "men of compromise," but am in the habit of giving candid and straight-

LAST WORDS ON
EVOLUTION.

forward expression to the convictions which a half century of serious and laborious study has led me to perform. If I seem to be a tactless and inconsiderate "fighter," I pray you to remember that "conflict is the father of all things," and that the victory of pure reason over current superstition will not be achieved without a tremendous struggle. But I regard *ideas* only in my struggles: to the *persons* of my opponents I am indifferent, bitterly as they have attacked and slandered my own person.—ERNEST HAECKEL. Price, $1.00. Postage 10 cts.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS.
28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

LIBERAL CLASSICS

B. OF L. F. AND E.

Its Writers Find Fault with Conditions They Have Helped to Make.

In the June number of the "Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine," there is an article on the Lake Seamen's strike, in which the "tyrannical despotism" of the Lake Carriers' Association's forces is condemned as "a part of the general campaign through which plutocracy proposes to put all organized labor out of business."

The article is embellished with copies of the contracts that the men are forced to sign before being permitted to work. The contract applying to seamen, firemen, oilers and stewards, is in the form of a renunciation of unionism, the signer promising not to join either of the unions named so long as he follows sailing for a living! This particular contract must be signed and sworn to before a notary public.

It is not without reason that the writer of the article in the B. of L. F. and E., Magazine warns that the continuance of such measures will land the workingman in America in the same deplorable conditions as the Russian peasantry. Very true; but is the B. of L. F. and E., itself free from blame for the conditions now existing, which permit the capitalists to throttle, or try to throttle, labor organization by compelling the worker to surrender every right before he is to be permitted to earn his bread? Let us see.

In this very same June issue of the B. of L. F. and E. Magazine there is an article on "A plan to swell our Membership," by J. Coots, member 543, which article is highly commended by the magazine. Bro. Coots incorporates in his article a circular that his Lodge had addressed to the non-Brotherhood men in the territory within its juriediction. In stating the "Aims and Objects" of the B. of L. F. and E., to the uninitiated, the following language occurs: "The interests of our members and their employers being mutual, we recognize the necessity of co-operation, and it is the aim of the Brotherhood to cultivate a spirit of harmony between them upon the basis of equity and justice."

The interests of the workers and their exploiters are mutual! Any organization that enunciates such false doctrine is an enemy to the worker and a catspaw for the exploiter. Union officers and editors who make such statements are ignorant trucklers to the exploiters.

The interests of the employer and employe are not mutual; they are the very opposite, they are antagonistic. It is the interest of the employer to get as much work as he can force out of the employe, and pay him as little wages as possible, while it is the interest of the worker to have his hours of work as short as possible, and his wages as high as he can get them. Thus it is clear to be seen that the two interests are opposed, and it is this very opposition of interests that gives birth to the incessant struggles between the capitalist class and the working class.

Under such circumstances to "recognize the necessity of co-operation" between exploiter and exploited resolves itself into but one thing—the sort of "co-operation" that the Lake Carriers' Association is demanding of its wage slaves.

To speak of "equity and justice" where the one side holds the means of life of the other side is like talking about "fair play" between an armed and a defenceless man.

So long as workingmen act responsive to such utterances as I have cited, just so long will they steadily move to a condition "as deplorable as that of the peasantry of Russia." The rank and file of the railroad workers are good fellows, sorely in need of sound economic education, but their officers and editors are, I fear, hopeless cases.

Railroader.

Jersey City.

ASSASSINATIONS
AND
SOCIALISM

From a Speech by August Bebel, Delivered at Berlin.

Translated from the German by BORIS REINSTEIN.

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28 City Hall Place, New York.

WASTE AND SOCIALISM.

Energy Uselessly Expended, a Feature of Present Production, Will Vanish Under the New System.

When one looks round and takes into account the enormous amount of human energy consumed in unproductive and (under a sensible administration of human affairs) useless pursuits, the enormous waste of energy in the world becomes only too apparent. Armies of men and women are engaged in simply talking for a living—preachers, idle travelers, canvassers, etc., while added to the list are bookmakers, punters and numerous race course frequenters, etc.

The pursuits engaged in by this army of non-producers cannot even be regarded as anything approaching useful service; and certainly could find no place in a sanely regulated scientific mode of production and distribution. With all this labor, then, operating in avenues of productive and useful necessary services, it is not difficult to imagine how, under a system of production for use and not for profit, the work of the world could be carried on with a greater economic advantage to the social unit with a two-hour universal work day. The most marvelous thing is that the mass of the people—the bulk of whom suffer either from overwork or no work, and drag out a precarious existence—cannot see the great advantages Socialism would afford over the present capitalist system in regard to the means of living alone.

However, there is yet hope. The dark cloud of ignorance and superstition is slowly passing away, and the rays of the sun of reason gradually penetrating the working class mind. It is only a question of education and time. The evolution of capitalism is assisting the Socialist to his cherished goal. With each succeeding step that capitalism takes in its evolution or progress, industry grows larger, the factory is better equipped, and the productive force becomes more efficiently organized. Where theoretic education fails, practical illustration gains. As industry concentrates, and armies of workers, divided into specialized regiments, are found necessary to operate it, it is then that social collective labor as the productive force is unmistakably manifested, and it is then that the robbery of the workers becomes most obvious.

Understanding capitalism, and recognizing the forces at work in capitalist production, the scientific Socialist has nothing to be discouraged over as far as the movement is concerned. The work of the Socialist advocate is to educate the workers to an understanding of their economic status and position in society, and what it should be, and to effect political and industrial organization to provide the destructive machinery for the abolition of capitalism, and the industrial machinery for the successful accomplishment of the Social Revolution and the carrying on, without hitch, the Socialist mode of production for USE. The organization standing in the English speaking world to-day is the Socialist Labor Party.—Sydney, Australia, People.

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LIBERALISM.

Has Produced the Opposite of All It Claimed to Want.

Although the Liberals have not carried out their principles in any land as yet completely, still the attempts which have been made are sufficient to prove the uselessness of their efforts.

They endeavored to free labor, but only succeeded in subjecting it more completely under the yoke of capital; they aimed at setting at liberty all labor powers, and only riveted the chains of liberty which had bound them; they wanted to release the bondsman from the clod, and deprived him of the soil on which he stood by buying up the land; they yearned for a happy condition of society and only created superfluity on one hand and dire want on the other; they desired to secure for merit its own honorable reward and only made it the slave of wealth; they wanted to abolish all monopolies, and placed in their stead the monster monopoly, capital; they wanted to do away with all wars between nation and nation, and kindled the flames of civil war; they tried to get rid of the State and yet have multiplied its burdens; they wanted to make education the common property of all and made it the privilege of the rich; they aimed at the greatest moral improvement of society, and have only left it in a state of rotten immorality; they wanted—to say all in a word—unbounded liberty, and have produced the meanest servitude; they wanted the reverse of all which they actually obtained, and have thus given a proof that Liberalism in all its ramifications is nothing but a perfect Utopia.—Karl Marx.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,237

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SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1909.

This plain language may perhaps sound uncouthly to an ear vitiated by courtly refinements; but words were made for use, and the fault lies in deserving them. —THOMAS PAINE.

WHENCE COME SOCIALISTS?

"Wilshire's Magazine" for the current month publishes an illustrated article under the caption "Socialists in America; Who and What They Are," which purports to give the statistical make-up of the Socialist party as presented in the answers made by about 6,000 of its members—their Union and non-Union affiliations; their occupations; their nativity; the literature they read; their previous political affiliations; etc.

While most of these tables and pictures are unreliable, there is one set of figures, which, tested by all the canons of evidence, may be depended on—and it points the finger to a lesson that should contribute mightily to the overthrow of a certain mischievous superstition.

The valuable set of figures in question is the one that relates to previous political convictions. It shows that 40 per cent of the membership were former Democrats; 35 per cent former Republicans; 15 per cent former Populists; 6 per cent former "Independents"; and 4 per cent former Prohibitionists. In other words, 75 per cent of the total came from the Cimerian Darkness of the Rep-Dem camp and only 15 per cent from the supposedly "towards- the- revolution-marching" Populists.

There is a superstition to the effect that recruits for Socialism are made easiest out of "discontented elements," meaning by this people in active discontent. This is a profound error.

Of course, it goes without saying that a being who is happy in his squalor, in the degradation of his wife and daughters, in the privations of his children—a being who patiently bears the burden of a pack-mule, an animal to which even better treatment is granted than to him, and who looks upon the social contrasts as natural and God-ordained—it goes without saying that with such a being there is nothing to be done: he has to be churned over again: the best that may be hoped for from him is that the electric discharge of the Social Revolution, when it finally breaks over his head, may have upon him the effect that the burning iron in the hands of an alienist is expected to have upon minds that are comatose—shock him into sense. This is all true. Equally true it is that "discontent," which is not the result of reasoning from correct foundations, breeds the wild-eyed Utopian, promotes the self-satisfied ranter, attracts the featherbrains whom it sets afire, nurses vainglory, incites the "carrierist" or "get-there-ist." Apart from the mischief that such elements spread far and wide, they corrode themselves. To a great extent such was the make-up of Populism. At the time, the Socialists were told that the Populists were their natural allies; that they were people bound to graduate forward into Socialism; indeed, that the Populist was a Socialist in the making. Wild language like Gov. Waite's threatening to "wade in blood up to the bridle of his horse" if "the people did not get their rights" was taken as a substitute for the solid knowledge that sobers, educates, organizes—and PERFORMS with little or no declamation. The small percentage of Populists that passed into the Socialist party, notwithstanding the populistic features of rowdidow that should have made the Socialist party attractive to populists generally, is a fact big with significance to those with brains that think.

Not "discontent" is the soil that breeds the Socialist, but "thoughtfulness." It is not the "discontented" that the Socialist must direct his propaganda to, but the men capable of thinking. The former, if there is anything in them, will find their way. The latter, however, slower to move, are the forces from which the Revolution will have to draw its strength. To them, whether in the Democratic or the Republican camp, the Socialist must apply. It is easier to convert the man, the tablets of whose mind are unscrawled over, than the man, upon the tablets of whose mind freakishness has scrawled all manner of pothooks.

Out of raw material cloth is spun; out of frayed material shoddy mainly is turned out.

CAPITALISM A MONARCHY.

The opposition encountered by the plan to tack an inheritance tax to the Tariff Bill was quite enough from the start to draw attention, by the debate which it provoked, to the sociologic fact that the Capitalist Class has evoluted into a monarchic class. Providentially the President has taken the lead in the opposition, and thereby brought the fact into all the stronger relief.

The heredity of royalty is not taxable. An individual might wade through slaughter into the possession of a throne. However the possession was come by, the right to transmit, and to transmit unabridged, was inherent in possession. There is only one recognized method to interfere with the right—it is revolution, either a revolution that goes to the very root of the weed, and pulls it out, and casts it aside, and sets up a republic instead; or a revolution that pulls up a particular weed and itself plants another, expecting that the newly planted weed will learn from experience and not grow too rank; or a still tamer revolution of keeping the offending weed, but circumscribing his powers for mischief. In any event a revolution it is. Royalty ever saw to it that the supreme power of hereditary transmission required nothing short of a revolution to trim it.

It is no figure of speech that Socialists indulge in when they claim that the modern capitalist is a monarch, the scepter to tyrannize having passed from royalty to Capital. The ownership of the necessaries whereby to earn a living is a power so obviously tyrannical that the parallel is exact. The opposition, to all plans whereby the right of unrestricted hereditary transmission of such power is to be affected, illuminates the parallel.

The illumination of the parallel, between the Monarch and the Capitalist Class in this particular, is of prime practical effect. It disposes of the tinkering of reform. The Monarch and the Capitalist Class being generically the same, it follows that, seeing that only a revolution can ever bring redress with the former, no reform, but only revolution is applicable to the latter. Furthermore, seeing that it will take a revolution anyhow to meet the occasion, who would be so wasteful as to wield the sledge hammer of Revolution for a mere reform, instead of wielding it for final and all-time settlement of Class Rule?

"UNEARNED INCREMENT."

Who would have thought it that landlordism, that crustified symbol of reaction, would have produced a battle cry of priceless value to Socialism? Well, the miracle has happened; and Germany is the land in which the miracle happened; and the German Junker is the performer of the miracle. If that is not heaping miracle upon miracle, nothing is.

The term "unearned increment" has had exclusive application to the plunder pocketed by the landlord. Rent, a social product, earned by none but yielded by combined society, is the property of the landlord only. As society jointly labors, jointly breathes, jointly occupies space—above all, as society jointly multiplies, its social product, rent, increases, and the increase flows steadily, securely, increasingly, singly into the landlord's sole pocket. With gathering years the social eye gained in power and penetration. Rent was perceived to be an increment unearned; it became known as THE unearned increment. The landlord's wealth became, as a consequence, an object of general attack.

In the camp of the attackers the capitalist elbowed himself into a leading position. When landlordism was mentioned he became positively revolutionary; the word "landlordism" had upon him the effect of a red rag waved before a bull. The capitalist strutted forth to deliver battle to the landlord Dragon. He, capitalist, worked; he, capitalist, produced; he capitalist, earned his increment; but the landlord, the idle landlord, the sponge landlord, the—in short, the "landlord" (the word comprised within itself all the bad adjectives in the dictionary), he lived on unearned increment. He is not entitled to it; it must be taken away from him; it shall be taken away. A budget, Herr von Sydow's budget, was to do the trick. A tax on estates, on their inheritance, on their income was proposed.

The argument seemed formidable, well joined, solid. When, lo, and behold, it crumbled like a card-house over the ears of the capitalist architects. It crumbled with a single blow. Who administered the blow? The Junker. In what did the blow consist? In a short, simple, neat formula: "If OUR increment is to be taxed because unearned, then, likewise must the increment derived from sales of stocks be taxed—it also is unearned."

The beauty because power of Truth lies in its being self-luminous. As the lightning that goes out of the East is seen even unto the West so is the true word felt when uttered. The truth embodied in the Junker shot is irrepressible. The capitalist indignation at unearned increments stands exposed as a "stop thief!" cry. Attention, once called to the unquestionable unearnedness of the capitalist's increment on the sales of stocks, the further secret stands forthwith uncovered that all the rest of the capitalist's increment is unearned—earned by Labor and sponged up by Capitalism in ways and methods that bear so close a resemblance to those of landlordism that the whip which scourges the landlord's back can not but gash the back of his fellow plunderer, the Capitalist.

Well for the Junker! Some believed the Junker's mission in the scheme of society had long been performed. They erred. It has been completed only now when he yanked the capitalist down, and placed him alongside of himself in the social criminal's dock.

TAMMANY HALL.

What would become of the "Washed Crime" of this city at each recurring Mayoralty election were it not for Tammany, the "Unwashed Crime," to furnish it with pretexts for campaign slogans?

"Clean Government!" "Good Government!" "No Red-Lights!" "No Gin-Mill Bosses!" "Decent Forces!" "Down with the Tim Sullivans!" "No Blackmail!"—to the sound of these and of scores of similar war cries the clans of the "Decent" are gathering into committees and conferences for the purpose of—themselves looting the city, and "red-lighting it."

Tammany Hall is unspeakable—no doubt about that. Nevertheless, unspeakable though an exposed ulcer is, an ulcer covered with a silk handkerchief is an aggravated unspeakableness.

The "decent" Anti-Tammanyite is to Tammany what the crime of the educated is to the crime of the ignorant.

The "decent" Anti-Tammanyite is to Tammany what the expert chemist poisoner is to the rough wielder of a bludgeon.

The "decent" Anti-Tammanyite is to Tammany what the housebreaker is to the door-mat thief.

The "decent" Anti-Tammanyite is to Tammany what a Messalina is to the brazen strumpet street walker.

Sad were the plight of Society if it stood before the Hobson's choice of Tammany or its Antis, with no other alternative. If that, indeed, were the case, then, by all means, Tammany! Better far a Bacchanalian orgy of undisguised dissoluteness, than hypocrite primness. The former is raw material, the latter social shoddy.

But such is not the alternative. Society has developed beyond the raw material stage, and is not to be taken in by shoddy. A kernel, that redeeming minority, is gathering to omnipotent head. That minority ranks itself centrally around the banner of those who demand the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class—washed and unwashed.

That minority spurns both Tammany and Antis—a plague on both their houses.

INDEPENDENCE.

Shortly ago, on Memorial Day, the annual pageant celebrated the deeds of those who fought and died that this country and its institutions—chiefest among these the institution of liberty—might live.

This yearly procession is but another outgrowth of the somewhat classic rumor that at a certain period of the country's history the population took in the spirit of freedom with the very air it breathed. Confiding historians have even recorded the name of the British commander who is said to have given expression to some such sentiment directly upon receiving a stinging rebuke from a Boston schoolboy. Interested travellers to these shores from overseas have been wont to remark that if there was one thing to make a proud and peerless American citizen throw out his chest and beam down condescendingly upon the rest of the universe, it was some reference to his freedom, his liberty, his independence.

This being thusly, it is clear that the crying need of America at this period of her national existence is a Signor Guglielmo Ferrero of her own, to explode a fanciful but tenacious myth. On all hands it is borne out that this supposed spirit of liberty is purest legend.

A strike is on at the Rockaway (N. Y.) Rolling mill. For some time, report says, the superintendent of the mill was hostile toward George Job, the employes' spokesman, "because of his independence."

By no means the least valuable result of the recent Pittsburg survey was its putting the kibosh on the gentlefolks who are continually decrying the workingman because he "doesn't stick together." The survey showed that every attempt at sticking together, at organizing, or even at petitioning for better conditions, was met with threats and dismissals. Independence was not wanted.

He who seeks can multiply the instances to his own satisfaction. Independence is taboo with the master class of the nation. What they want, and are with might and main striving to produce, is a totally dependent, helpless, and abject class of working cattle, with no will or hopes of their own, or no strength to use in any but its overlords' work.

All of which indubitably gives the lie to the myth of the one-time American love of independence. Or—can it be?—was this love of independence once real, and now fallen to this?

JOHNNY MITCHELL'S REWARD.

Spring Valley, Ill., June 1.—John Mitchell, former national president of the United Mine Workers, left yesterday for New York with his family, consisting of his wife and three boys, where they will make their permanent home.

For two years Mitchell has been secretary of the National Civic Federation with headquarters in New York. He recently purchased a $25,000 residence in New York.

"Labor" politicians at Scranton, Pa., made a vain attempt to persuade him to live there, offering to send him to Congress as a so-called "representative of the laboring people," but he desired to be near his employers in New York.

STEEL AND TIN WORKERS IN TROUBLE.

Pittsburg, June 3.—When the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers learned that the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. would refuse to sign a wage scale July 1, when the present scale expires, they decided that they would not give up the organization in these plants without a fight.

The executive board will hold a meeting within five days, when preparations will be made to call a strike at the union plant of the company. Strikes also will be called at the sheet plants of the company, as they, too, are affected by the decision of the steel corporation. There is no question of wages involved in the dispute.

THUG A. F. OF L. TACTICS PENALIZED.

Atlanta, Ga., June 3.—Charged with assaulting Oscar Wike, a non-union pressman, H. M. Parham, a member of the Pressmens' Union, was sentenced yesterday by Recorder Broyles to thirty days in the stockade, and was held in $1,000 bail to answer to the cahrge of assault with intent to murder.

"SUCCESSFUL" MEN INDICTED.

Land Frauds Charged Against Denver's Pillars.

Denver, Colo., May 30.—The millionaire federal grand jury, the first of its kind in the history of Colorado, made a final report to Judge Robert L. Lewis, yesterday, returning thirty indictments. Some of the accused are among the most prominent and influential people of Colorado, leaders in church and state, men in professional and business life, politicians, capitalists and promoters of some of the biggest enterprises ever started in the West.

Officers of the Union Land Company are accused of "gobbling" up from 6.000 to 12,000 acres of coal land in Routt county, valued at $2,000,000, through means of the "dummy" entrymen system. Flagrant violations of government statutes are charged in these indictments.

The following officers, directors and promoters of the Union Land Company were indicted: Charles S. Millard, president; Frank McDonagh, sr., attorney, Denver; Thomas B. Allin, Denver, principal of the Manual Training school; Samuel G. Adams, Steamboat Springs, promoter; Dr. A. L. Pollard, Denver; Basil L. Smith, Denver, promoter.

It is claimed that they organized the Colorado-Routt County Fuel, Land and Water Company and the Yampa Coal and Coke Company in 1902 and 1903, and later the Denver & Northwestern Fuel Company, with a capitalization of $3,000,000 on Aug. 30, 1902. The Union Land Company, with a capitalization of $50,000, was organized in May, 1907.

Eastern Routt County, along the line of the Moffat road, was the scene of the alleged operations of the company, and every acre of the 12,000 claimed to have been secured is said to have coal from thirty to fifty feet thick. Several small mines are now in operation on the property.

BOTTOM OUT OF CANAL.

Brussels, June 4.—The arched roof supporting the Villebroeck Canal collapsed to-day at a point where the canal crosses the River Senne. The water in the canal poured through the rent into the river below and a neighboring valley was flooded. The canal boats are stranded, and traffic is at a standstill.

TEN ACRES ENOUGH

The above is the title of a 273-page book that has been kindly furnished this office for review.

The book is a great book, it is a valuable book. Though it makes no pretence thereto, it is a contribution to nothing less than to history. Mrs. Alice Mabel Bacon wrote a neat little, unpretentious book on "Japanese Girls and Women." More so than many a current work on the history of Japan, does Mrs. Bacon's book impart a grasp upon the Japanese and their development. Of this nature is "Ten Acres Enough."

The author, unfortunately anonymous, remains a secret. He gives his experience in the country fifty years ago. Smoked out of the city of Philadelphia as an industrialist, he dropped upon some land in New Jersey, about eleven acres, ten of which he cultivated with the aid of about $1,000, another $1,000 having been spent in the purchase of the place. There he raised enough to keep himself and six children in independent competence—"independent of money sharks and other devourers of man's substance."

The picture is perfect—of things fifty years ago when it all happened. It reveals exactly the possibilities of then. One can see the undeveloped form of things as yet to come, but not yet in shape. It is also a true picture of the then general lack of economic intelligence even among people above mediocrity of information, such as the author surely was. As much of a wilderness of weeds as he describes his ten acres to have been when he first took possession, is his own mind a wilderness of economic and sociologic superstitions as to the perpetuity of things and opportunities as he found them—a very natural state of mind fifty years nearer than to the time when the American Constitution, a product of changing man, consequently itself bound to change, was fatuously surmounted with motto: "Esto Perpetua"—"For all Eternity."

Nor is the book of interest only in the photography it makes of the economic conditions of the country half a century ago. It is also of lasting interest as a bit of candid self-photography on the then standard of morality. The author, a prayerful, God-fearing man, candidly describes himself as taking advantage of the distress of one of his fellows, aggravating the fellow's mental anxiety for much needed money, and, having attuned his prey to the desired key, buying from him for $1,000 what was worth $1,800, and afterwards feeling sorry he did not squeeze his dupe still tighter. This standard of morality still exists to-day. That is true. At the same time, to-day people know such conduct is immoral, and would not publicly boast of it. Moreover, to-day, people know that it is with cheating as with "Protection." If everybody is "Protected" none is. If everybody succeeds in cheating everybody, none is the richer.

From whichever side "Ten Acres Enough" is contemplated it is a mine of information on things a half century ago. By knowing the past we understand ourselves all the better. "Ten Acres Enough" should be read extensively. No student should be without it.

Unfortunately the chances of "Ten Acres Enough" being read extensively are slim. Isaac Phillips Roberts, "Emiritus Professor of Agriculture; Late Dean and Director of the College of Agriculture of Cornell University; Author of 'The Farmstead,' 'The Farmer's Business Handbook'; etc." as the gentleman announces himself, has thrown himself square across the threshold of the book. He has done so in the shape of a preface. The preface is intended to recommend the book. It accomplishes the opposite. While the book itself limits itself to describing things as the author saw them fifty years ago with his fifty-year-ago eyes, and only by implication theorizes upon the future, the preface, written in 1906, speaks of to-day. While the book itself, singing the praises of fifty-year-ago possibilities, was eminently seasonable, the preface, which glorifies the then conditions as modern ones, is as eminently an anachronism. Even if the two witnesses whom the prefacer brings to the stand be truthful, they are no more typical of the modern conditions of the land than are the semi-cave dwellers, whom travelers in the mountains of the Carolinas and Tennessee are uncovering, typical of the modern population of the country.

Nor is the preface censurable only for its lack of scientific grasp. The prefacer does not seem to understand the import even of the language of his own witnesses. One of them, who had a 10-acre farm, is reported to answer the question, Does it pay? as follows: "Well, we have three children, my wife and I have worked hard except in the six weeks harvesting time, we have a comfortable living." What! Hard work—EXCEPT IN THE SIX WEEKS HARVESTING TIME? The farmer who works hard EXCEPT IN HARVESTING TIME—in harvesting time, when work is hardest having to be done quickly,—the farmer who has it easy in harvesting time—that farmer must have farm hands whom to exploit. And that overthrows the prefacer's theory.

Pity about the preface. It should be torn out to give the book itself a chance. With such a preface for vestibule, many a reader will take the preface as a sample of the book itself, and throw it aside with "Fudge!"

LOCOMOTIVE GOING.

Coming of Electric Engine Will Affect Engineers and Machinists.

Little by little the evidence accumulates that forces the fact upon us that the day of the locomotive is slowly but surely passing away. One day a news item will convey the intelligence that a certain railroad is experimenting with electric power at one of its terminals, another that a railroad has already displaced its locomotives by electric motors, another tells of the extension of electric power for a few more miles along a certain road, while another tells of heavy orders being placed for electric machinery. This means much more for the men employed in certain branches of the railroad service. To the locomotive engineer it means that he must step down to a less lucrative position or seek employment in some other sphere of usefulness, for, with the passing of the locomotive, he, too, must go out of service. Of course all this change will not take place immediately, yet it is as sure to come as one season succeeds another. This is brought home to us with great force when we consider and analyze the action taken and the orders given recently by some of our greatest railroads.

On May 1, for instance, the news was heralded forth from Pittsburg, Pa., that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had ordered some electric locomotives of the most powerful type that was ever built. This is how the news came:

"The East Pittsburg shops of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company have received orders to begin the construction of the first lot of electric locomotives which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will operate in the tunnels of the New York terminals.

"These locomotives, it is said, represent the latest development in electrical engineering, being larger and more powerful than any other locomotive, either steam or turbine, ever heretofore constructed, each having a capacity of 5,600 horsepower.

"These locomotives will be able to attain a speed of ninety miles an hour. The first lot to be turned out consists of twenty-four double units of these locomotives, but it is understood that more will be needed soon after the terminal station is opened."

Everything has its day and the locomotive has had a very busy and useful one for three-quarters of a century. It has been the pioneer of progress and has done more to spread civilization and make all the world akin than any other factor in social development. Its passing will affect our craft considerably, though not near to the same extent that it will the locomotive engineer, for electric machinery can not be built without the aid of machinists any more than locomotive engines can. It will not require as many machinists to keep up the running repairs, though the chances are that the number of machinists will not be diminished in any way, for machinery will be used and new kinds invented as long as the world endures.—"Machinists' Journal."

LECTURE ON SOCIALISM.

New England Prof. Discusses It in Chatham (N. J.) Church.

Chatham, N. J., June 4.—"Socialism" in all the forms it is known in and some that it isn't was lectured on at considerable length at the Congregational church here last night by Prof. Rudolph M. Binder, who is at the head of the department of sociology in the New England University.

Dr. Binder began by saying that the time had passed when the church could be considered only as an insurance agency for the world to come. The church, he said, had not only a mission to perform, but the time is coming when it will be required to take part in politics, civic righteousness and all matters pertaining to the world.

Nowadays, Dr. Binder said, the rich are trying to get more and more and no thought is taken of their fellowmen. The Socialist believes that all men should have an equal chance and each be given all that he helps to produce.

A hundred years from now, he said, he expected a great change in the laws of the State. He believed that our grandchildren will look back and say that the persons who made our present laws were mentally defective.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Here's a judge down in Virginia declares that trade unions are treasonable; that they violate the land's fundamental principle of freedom; that they restrict their membership from hiring themselves out at whatever wages they please; that, consequently, they ought to be smashed. What's the matter with the fellow? Is he a jackass?

UNCLE SAM—No, he is not a jackass; he is simply a hired man of the capitalist class, put there by the capitalist class of labor fleecers and the labor fakirs who act as lieutenants of the capitalist class to twist the Law so as to get Labor always on the hip, and to blind its eyes with the dust of freedom.

B. J.—In what way?

U. S.—You will admit that to prevent a man from selling his vote is a restriction of his freedom?

B. J.—That it is.

U. S.—And you will admit that it is proper to put that restriction upon him lest the suffrage be utterly demoralized?

B. J.—I see that.

U. S.—Accordingly,: a "restriction of freedom" is not in itself wrong. It may be perfectly right. If by such restriction the welfare of the commonwealth is preserved the restriction is beneficial.

B. J.—I see that.

U. S.—Accordingly, the question to be considered in each case is not the abstract question of freedom or slavery, but the concrete question, whether a specific action is good or bad. If it is good, then to restrict it is wrong, is to interfere with freedom; if it bad, then the restriction of it is right, because freedom aims at the happiness of the masses, no act that would interfere with that promotes freedom.

B. J.—Nods assent.

U. S.—Now, then, test the action of a bona fide Trades Union by that principle. Do you not see that if one man is willing to work for lower wages than others he thereby lowers the happiness of all? If that one man chooses to cut off his own nose no one might interfere. But if the cutting off his own nose would compel others to do likewise, then his operation ceases to be his private business, and becomes the business of all others. Ain't it?

B. J.—Yes, by Jove. But why, then, is that judge so dead set against it?

U. S.—For the reason that I have already given you. He is not deciding an abstract question of freedom. He pretends to; but that is only swindle. What he is deciding is a concrete question of happiness.

B. J.—Why, then he should not be against it, but for it.

U. S.—Not so. He is a capitalist official. He therefore interprets things from the standpoint of capitalist interests. The actions of these unions would cause them to receive higher wages. Now where do wages come from?

B. J.—They come from the product of labor.

U. S.—And where do the profits of the capitalist come from?

B. J.—Also from the product of labor.

U. S.—Does it not, then, follow that the higher the wages of the working people, the lower must be the profits of the idle capitalist class?

B. J. (striking his forehead)—That's so!

U. S.—Now you will understand why that judge decides as he does. He is deciding in the interest of the class that he represents—the capitalist class. The interests of that class are to demoralize the working class so as to keep from them ever larger slices of the workers' product. Hence he declares that the conduct of these Unions is repugnant to freedom; and so it is—to the freedom of his fleecing class of capitalists.

B. J.—But that's horrible.

U. S.—So it is; and won't be otherwise until the workingmen kick these capitalists out of the public offices, and elect the Socialist Labor Party. Then freedom will be interpreted the other way, the right way.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

ABANDON SPURIOUS AND SUPPORT GENUINE ORGANIZATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Weekly People is surely doing great work in this locality, clearing the minds of a number of wage slaves of the Gompersized dope they have been absorbing for years from the columns of their different organization journals. There are some old familiar faces and names in the May Day pay donation list to Weekly People Operating Fund that "Sammy" will miss from next Mark Hanna's Day parade, the first Monday in September.

H. C.

Panama, May 15.

ANOTHER DAILY PEOPLE "LIE."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A few weeks ago I wrote to the mayor of St. Louis, Mo., asking him to send me a set of ballots, the kind which had been used in the municipal elections there on April 6. My purpose in securing these was to have the documentary evidence that the Socialist party fused with the Democrats and Republicans. I received a very courteous answer from the mayor's secretary and also two sets of ballots.

I carry these documents about with me in my pocket to show to our S. P. friends. You might not think it, but one of these S. P. men gently insinuated that possibly "De Leon had printed the ballots." I then showed this man the letter which I received from the mayor's office. The S. P. fellow then called me a "knocker" and "assured" me that no good could come from showing up such things because it would only disgust people with Socialism. Well, that is your S. P. "Socialist." 'Nuf sed.

J. Johnson.

Bridgeport, Conn., June 1.

AN "INTELLECTUAL" MEETS AN "UNWASHED."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It may be of interest to readers of The People to learn something about a "Socialist" meeting which was held at the Ohio State University. The announcement had been made that Professor James E. Hagerty would talk on "Differences Among Socialists." It appeared to me that he was going to take up the differences in policy between the two parties here and in countries abroad. The nearest that the lecturer came to taking this matter was when he claimed that the Socialist party represented the "modern Socialist" and that the Socialist Labor Party was the "creed, and of the 'unwashed,' who do not recognize intellectuals."

The name of Marx nor his teachings were never mentioned by the lecturer, but John Spargo was held up as an authority on Socialism, and a paragraph from a book of Spargo's was read to show that Socialists "disagree in matters of raising children, marriage," etc. The speaker never once alluded to the S. L. P. platform, nor even, for that matter, to the S. P. platform. So much for the "authorities" and "original sources" of these "intellectuals." But, then, only an "unwashed" Socialist would think of demanding fundamentals from a college professer.

It was the conclusion of the speaker that Socialism could not be intelligently discussed as terms were wanting and language was not sufficiently develbped to admit of clear understanding of the subject. I could not help drawing the inference that the speaker desired the guidance of the working class to be placed in the hands of his particular brand of intellect.

I secured permission to speak and told the gentleman that he and his kind had for ages been a very busy set; that they had quibbled and disagreed on questions of theology and religion until they had tired themselves out; that when the science of political economy had come along they again busied themselves wrangling, but doing nothing for the oppressed classes, and now that the working class has, after much struggle and sacrifice, brought the question of Socialism to the front, a certain self-styled type of intellectual makes his appearance demanding homage, and desiring to ride upon the movement. However, he and his kind would find out that an enlightened wage working class would teach them a few things.

O. F.

Columbus, O., May 30.

"DAILY PEOPLE" A DAILY NEED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Please find enclosed post office order for one dollar for which continue my subscription for the Daily People for three months. Your postal card notifying me of my subscription running out was received to-day, and I am answering promptly so as not to be without the Daily People. It is part of my daily habit to read my People when I get home from work and I do not want to be without it. I also take great interest in reading the Sue story now running in the paper.

G. J. Heans.

Portsmouth, Va., May 27.

S. L. P. AT WORK IN TROY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Rensselaer County (Troy), N. Y., had for some time past suffered from that "tired feeling" which sometimes besets men and organizations of men and which, usually, is dispelled and gives way to renewed activity when the proper impulse comes along. It was even so with Troy. Obedient to the call of the S. E. C., a meeting was called for Monday, May 24, in order to stir up things and set Party work agoing. The meeting was well attended and the proper spirit was not lacking. The representative of the S. E. C. addressed the meeting upon the matter-of-fact needs of the situation, pointing out how the work for the Party press and Party organization should be taken in hand and systematically conducted. A discussion ensued, information was exchanged and work was parcelled out among the members.

The Section begins again with a membership of from twenty to twenty-two and the spirit prevailing among the men bids fair to result in persistent and energetic work. A well-organized effort will be made to start the sale of the Weekly People at factory gates on paydays through aggressive newsboys supervised by Section members.

The officers of the Section are: Organizer, Christian Remsch, 110 Ninth street, Troy; recording secretary, F. E. Passonno; financial secretary-treasurer, Thos. J. De Lee; literary agent, Israel Hyman.

Henry Kuhn.

Troy, May 25.

NEWARK STARTS CAMPAIGN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Essex County, Socialist Labor Party, began its open air meetings for the summer yesterday at Centre Market, Newark, with the undersigned on the box. The question of industrial unionism was soon taken up and the Hatters' strike was used as an instance of what might be done by a modern labor organization. Close attention was given to all the arguments made.

After the speaking we introduced for the first time in the city the Sue books on the street. We called attention to the notice which the "N. Y. Sun" had given these books, and succeeded in selling a copy of "The Pilgrim's Shell," one copy of Lissagaray's Commune, twelve 5-cent books, two S. L. P. Agitation Fund coupons, and several copies of the Weekly People, altogether $2.15 worth.

It appears to me that our Party press and literature should be extensively circulated and particular efforts made to secure readers. This would be the surest method of building up our organization. Let the comrades all along the line get busy.

We are planning to have a different speaker here every Saturday night throughout this year's campaign, and advance the S. L. P. standard where it properly belongs.

F. Campbell.

Newark, N. J., May 30.

A CARD FROM E. B. FORD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last Thursday I was arrested by the chief of police on a charge of "criminal libel," I having accused him and one of the city justices for holding up workingmen without warrants or trials after dark, and appropriating the money to themselves. One of our S. L. P. comrades, Geo. Tupper, was a victim to these fellows, I being an eye witness to the whole affair, unknown to the perpetrators.

My case is set for next Tuesday, June 1, the justice before whom the case is to be tried not forcing me to give any bonds for my appearance.

If I get convicted with the positive proof I have I will pay no fine, but go to jail. What the gang want is to suppress the "Referendum," but my wife, who is in a critical condition, will keep the paper going as best she can with what help she can get from comrades and the many sympathizers.

I would ask that the S. L. P. writers would furnish her with short Socialist articles, plainly written, and what financial aid they can give, in exchange for yearly subscriptions to The Referendum.

E. B. Ford.

Faribault, Minn., May 20.

SPLENDID AGITATION OF SOCIALIST WOMEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist Women of Greater New York held a rousing open air meeting last Saturday night, May the 29th, at the northeast corner of Washington avenue near Wendover. A large crowd gathered, watching with astonishment the little band of Socialist women unfurling their banner and planting it resolutely on the S. L. P. platform. When the chairman of the evening, Miss Belle Solomon, mounted the platform and in a firm voice introduced the first speaker of the evening, her older sister, Mary, the overwhelming impression was comcomplete. Old and young men and women craned their necks to catch a glimpse of the speaker. And when we began to pass around our manifesto all hands stretched out to get it.

Having been busily engaged in giving out our literature I could not follow up the arguments of the speaker but, judging from the close attention with which the address was listened to. I suppose it was both interesting and instructive.

At the close of the meeting questions were called for and came forth in abundance, thus heightening the interest displayed throughout the meeting. The climax was reached, when the busy band presented to the astonished spectators their ammunition, the literature. Eager hands stretched out again under the impression the above would be again a free distribution. Upon learning, however, the little pamphlets must be paid for, a vigorous dive was made into pockets and for pocketbooks, and those that found the price would come forth with their nickel. Thirty-seven pamphlets were disposed of and several orders taken for Mrs. Johnson's "Woman and the Socialist Movement," of which we ran short. Also several names of young, bright looking women were taken who expressed their willingness to join the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

After the meeting adjourned little groups of women and girls formed around some of the Socialist women, asking questions—they were too bashful to address the speaker, when called for at the close of the meeting. This free debate was very interesting and again resulted in several new addresses for the membership roll of the S. W. of G. N. Y.

Inspired anew—and well satisfied—we left our field of victory as conquerors of a virgin soil. Sisters of the S. L. P., let us plant the banner of true Socialist education among workingwomen; they need it and will respond to its glorious promise of Freedom and Emancipation! On with our Gospel! Spread our literature, the literature of the Socialist Labor Party, the only true organization of the American working class.

Socialist Woman.

New York, May 31.

ANOTHER KICK TO MALLOCK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The theory of Mallock that the owners of the earth are entitled to their "wages of superintendence" for their wisdom and forethought in furthering production is refuted by a case in point at this place. A stream of water, which is found running through a canyon, (as possibly it has for ages) is located for mining and milling purposes, and the rights are sold for that purpose to a mining company. Another company builds a line to run the water through, and finally becomes bankrupt, and at present the ownership of the pipe-line is in doubt. We have now the fact of one party owning water and no pipe to run it through, and another party owning a pipe-line with no water. In the meantime men are idle and industry stagnates because the opposing capitalistic interests will not get together and demonstrate that wonderful foresight and prudence which the great Mallock gives them credit for.

Fred Oliver.

Round Mountain, Nev., May 28.

GRATEFUL TO "THE PEOPLE."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I thank you for that two column article on "The Miners of Michigan" appearing in your issue of the 29th ult. A copy of that leaflet was sent to almost every progressive labor paper in the country. A few of them gave it passing attention, while the most of them ignored it entirely. The Miners' Magazine (W. F. of M.) however printed it in full.

To give you the details of our local conditions would make a long story, Suffice it to say that we are in the grip of the Steel Trust with the great mass of the workers unorganized. You can nearly guess the rest.

Your advice was certainly right in telling the workers not to look to the present capitalistic government and its lackeys for any redress but, rather to themselves through proper organization to economically demand their rights. That's the key to the whole business. After all our kicking, squirming and philosophizing, we get what we are able to take and no more.

A working class unorganized, and those that are, lacking a common aim and unity of purpose, chiefly because they neglect to clean their upper stories or craniums of a lot of accumulated rubbish, is the curse of the present epoch. It is no use for us to wait on either God, Taft, or Fate to do what, if we are to enjoy better conditions, we know we must do for ourselves.

Thanking you for spreading our case, in this neck-of-the-woods, before your readers and our fellow workers, and especially for the good advice, I am your comrade in the struggle for Industrial Freedom.

W. J. R.

Ishpeming, Mich., June 1.

MRS. JOHN OLSON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Minneapolis, Socialist Labor Party, in its regular business meeting passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That Section Minneapolis, S. L. P., extend a vote of sympathy to Comrade John Olson, because of the death of his wife and comrade, Mrs. John Olson, who in this life was an ardent worker for and supporter of Socialist principles as taught by the Socialist Labor Party.

For Section Minneapolis,
Socialist Labor Party,
Press Committee.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 30.

SAN JOSE, BUILDING TRADES IN FIGHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—San Francisco and the "Bay section" about it has, under the leadership of P. H. McCarthy and O. A. Tveitmoe, et al., become known as the impregnable fortress of craft unions of the building trades. Its reputation has been well upheld during several years past, but new conditions are appearing on the industrial horizon, and its strength is about to be put to the supreme test of modern industrial conflict; provided however, that no "smooth it over" arbitration intervenes, as seems at present unlikely.

The first note of real alarm was sounded in yesterday's papers. San Francisco and San Jose have been craft union cities—well organized as such. Los Angeles has been known as "scab." Oil and water don't mix. The bosses here have yearned for Los Angeles conditions; but as fast as one has turned unfair he has been summarily dealt with and disciplined back into line. One by one the bosses have individually in the past gone through this process of backsliding and later forcible conversion back to union shop. (Cause 1 of present difficulty.)

Bye and bye, still nursing their hatred and cursing their disgust, the employes got their heads together and founded master associations of painters, plumbers, etc. These have merged into local master buildings' associations and a state organization was formed. Rumor has it now that this organization is expected to extend across the country.

Meanwhile the California building trades councils, although connected with each other have been pursuing old line tactics, baiting Japs, doing little educational work out of the ordinary, and mutually congratulating themselves. New members have been added—more by pressure, and by desire to avoid the unpleasant odium of being a "scab" in a union town than by reason and persuasion of the justice of their cause. Wage undermining in secret, silent partnerships, etc., have largely entered in and caused petty jealousies among the members, and craft difficulties and occasional dissensions kept the ranks from closing up properly. I am stating these facts very modestly: they could easily be elaborated but I desire to confine myself to the most prominent facts. This is the second element which enters into consideration in the coming struggle.

The great earthquake leveled the state insane institution at Agnew, a few miles out of the city of San Jose, and also ruined the state normal school in the city of San Jose. While the building trades council of San Jose and vicinity complacently moved on in routine style, they suddenly were hit by a thunder bolt. F. O. Engstrom, a notorious non-union employer of Los Angeles, was awarded the rebuilding of the insane asylum. In vain did the unions protest and try to catch him in a legal complication as not properly performing his contracts. Engstrom came with his men, established a soup kitchen on the job, and has nearly completed the same.

Then came another shock. This man of resources undertook a building right in the sacred precincts of the San Jose Building Trades Council, five minutes' walk from their hall, and so far has had no halt.

A third and bad blow was when he bid and was awarded the state normal school which up till then was expected by the unions to go fair. So he is in our midst. Cheered by this breach, the master builders of San Jose have signed a joint agreement to declare a general lockout in all building trades on June 14 to force down wages from 50 cents to $2.00 per day in all building crafts, which amounts to open shop. The announcement of this was made yesterday.

This is everywhere conceded to be the beginning of an attack on the hitherto impregnable building trades unions of the Bay cities, and promises to be a strenuous fight.

In San Jose, last month, a second militia company was quietly formed. Few but Socialists noted the connection. A palisade fence has been built enclosing a large area around the normal school, much larger than necessary for building operations, if, indeed, any at all was really necessary, as the building is isolated in a city park. This fence has an ugly look hitherto unknown in building construction in San Jose, and the boys all immediately gave it the right name—bull pen.

A dogged silence hangs over the city. Business is stifled resembling somewhat the first few days immediately after the big earthquake, except that work was then in promise; now it is not. Workmen are dumbfounded; some are desperate, being yet in the throes of a slow recovery from last winter's dull season. Living is higher than ever here, except that rents have dropped slightly.

The outcome is problematical, for there are many forces not here noted that will appear on both sides; but to the Socialist Labor Party man it is of keen interest.

A word of warning is also included to workmen intending to come this way—they will find conditions dubious. Our little reorganized Section here consists of six members, widely separated as to residence in the city. Meetings are therefore held at some inconvenience, but when the secretary gives the word, every man is there. Most of us have been bowed down by family financial conditions—the extreme limitation of our means keeping us on the verge of poverty as never before, sapping our strength and causing us to make imperceptible or almost no progress, but immeasurably strengthening our hatred of a cursed system that makes a man spend his time at arduous toil to barely gain a shelter, fire, coarse food, and live in perpetual fear of the want of even these, to the exclusion of all the real happiness of living which under other conditions might be enjoyed. We, however, have all so far managed to keep out of the shops and work for ourselves individually, so we are in a measure unaffected by this lockout, although three of us are building mechanics.

The time is rotten ripe here for S. L. P. logic, and that alone. We still have the old red arm and hammer flag, and even if we had a fainting spell, (who wonders?), we are now alive and on the watch tower. The United States was once forced to pay tribute to Tripoli pirates until she was strong enough for defense. We, too, have paid our share. Like Phil. Sheridan, we take up the ringing words: "Right about face, boys! We're going back to victory!"

"March on! march on!
All hearts resolved!"

Alanson Dodge.

San Jose, Cal., May 26.

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OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

G. C. H., COLUMBUS, O.—Wage-slavery veils the exploitation of the worker; serfdom, chattel-slavery, the old Roman colonists' system, and all such other systems of exploitation, expose the fact of exploitation. It is so with taxation. Under serfdom, etc., taxes obviously came from the workers. The tax was the lord's revenue. With wage-slavery, the revenue of the capitalist lord is collected in the factory, and the exploitation is so veiled that it gives a color to the notion that taxes come from the workers.

D. C., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Theoretically, when the worker's wages are raised the raise comes out of the profits which the capitalist would otherwise pocket. This is true even if the employer's profits increase. For instance—If, with a certain machine, the worker produces five dollars' worth of wealth and gets only one, the employer's profits are four. If, with improved machinery, the worker produces seven dollars' worth of wealth and he receives $1.50, the employer would pocket $5.50—although the wages rose, the employer's profits did not decline, but went up still higher. But this is theoretically only. One of the labor-dislocating effects of craft Unionism is that often it happens that raises in the wages in one craft in a shop are accompanied by decline in the wages of some other and more helpless craft. In such cases the increase of wages comes from the pockets of other workers. The thing is possible under craft Unionism only.

M. B., PASADENA, CALIF.—The share of Labor in its product has to be computed out of the Census reports on wages, together with the reports of capitalist concerns on their profits. The latter computation is beset with pitfalls. Capitalist firms have a way of making their profits seem smaller than they are by crediting large amounts to heads different from profits, but which flow into the pockets of the capitalist class all the same. For instance: A firm will state its expenses to "rent," to "hire of machinery," to "interest," etc., and deduct them all from its profits. Fact is all these "expenses" should be added to profits—they go to the capitalist class; not infrequently they go to that very firm in the capitalist class.

Next question next week.

E. F. M., GRANITE, OKLA.—Since the annihilation of the I. W. W. by the stupidity of the pin-head officials in charge, the only propaganda for Industrial Unionism now conducted is that conducted by the S. L. P. Progress, under present circumstances, can be only a mental one. Otherwise there is none discernible.

A. B. B., LOUISVILLE, KY.—The day for conspiratory revolutions is no more. Such revolutions had their day when only a few were interested in them. In the Social Revolution the masses are interested. Where masses are interested, the Revolution must be preached in the open and in language that is plain. Openly and loud must the Revolution of our generation be preached. It must say just what it means; it must mean just what it says. The propaganda in veiled language can only confuse. Such a propaganda is dead before it starts, and is of benefit only to the slummist—makers of a living in troubled waters.

C. M., EL PASO, TEX.—With the single exception of "St. Ronan's Well" all the novels of Sir Walter Scott are historic novels. With the exception of "Quentin Durward" and "Robert of Paris," the theater of which is placed on the continent, and deal with subjects treated by others, all the other Scott novels are located in Great Britain, Scotland in particular, and, the latter particularly, are pretty good history, or helps to history.

T. W., BOSTON, MASS.—The S. L. P. is not nailed fast to any dogma of tactics. The party delivers its message, unperturbed. In the fullness of time its work will be done.

W. A. W., BUFFALO, N. Y.—There is a powerful economic force developing in France. But that force is developing under the guns of an unterrified Socialist political propaganda.

J. A. S., NEW YORK.—Whenever a cigarmaker of the Gompers organizations spews sulphur and brimstone at the S. L. P., or its officers, the fellow must not be put down for a "wicked cuss"—he is simply an unmitigated ass, whose horizon is bounded by his coffin, and fears the same may fall to pieces by an economic agitation that does not deify coffin organizations.

T. V., MANCHESTER, N. H.—1st—England and Holland are substantially free trade countries. Poverty there? We should stutter.

2nd—Gifford Pinchot is the head of the Forest Service. Originally he favored free lumber as a means of protection to our forests. He since "recanted." Now he favors tariff duties on lumber.

E. P., HARTFORD, CONN.—There is no Anarchist who is not a bankrupt striver for dictatorship.

T. A. A., HARTFORD, CONN.—There is no justice in the charge that this office was "too slow in opening fire upon the Bush Temple outfit, and exposing them." There had been nothing to indicate that there was any friction between them and the party. What, now we admit, had been going on, this office was then blissfully ignorant of. The first notification received was the bomb fired into this office by Trautmann slandering The People. Even that was not ground enough to "open fire," and several letters (since published in The People) were written from this office in a conciliatory tone, and the tone was justified. Just as soon as the facts accumulated leaving no doubt of a conspiracy with a set of crooks within the party to smash the party and pass things over to Bush Temple "fire was opened" and the conspiracy shattered. Another policy would have been a hasty policy.

W. A., MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—The U. S. Senate has 92 members; 60 are Republican; 32 are Democrats.

T. J. D., PHOENIX, ARIZ.—Any work on the subject will do. Bakounine's fight against Marx was the fight of Vanity against Intellectual Integrity; accordingly, it was the fight of Unreason against Reason.

E. S., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Get a copy of the report of the third convention of the I. W. W. You will there find that B. H. Williams, the "Amender of Marx," was against Chinese immigration. Altogether characteristic of such upholders of the "Industrial Workers of the WORLD," and indicative of their subsequent development.

M. S., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; A. S., JERSEY CITY, N. J.; F. L. S., ALLEGHENY, PA.; J. F. D., NEW YORK, N. Y., C. C. S., MEADOWBROOK, N. Y.; I. L. A., ASHLAND, ORE.; V. PUB. CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; R. M., TURIN, ITALY; J. F., NEW YORK, N. Y.—Matter received.

The Carlovingian Coins

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A Tale of the Ninth Century, the Age of Charlemagne; depicting the conflict between the intellect and the brute instincts as the race marched toward civilization.

A charming love tale is interwoven with historic facts portraying the age and its people.

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OFFICIAL

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Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, Philip Courtenay,
144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, S. L. P.

The members of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, are hereby notified that the next regular semi-annual session will convene at National Headquarters, 28 City Hall place, New York City, on SUNDAY morning, July 4, at 10 o'clock.

The members who intende to be present are requested to notify this office at the earliest possible date.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

New York, June 1.

NEW HAVEN, ATTENTION!

Paul Augustine, National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, will be in New Haven, Conn., on SUNDAY, June 13, and will address a meeting of members of Party, party press readers, and sympathizers, at 2:30 p. m., in Union Hall, 97 Orange street.

It is of importance that all the above here called upon should attend this meeting. This means you.

Organizer.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

W. Hammerlindl (L)	10.00
N. Y. S. E. C. (L)	5.00
F. Brauchman (L)	14.50
Mass. S. E. C. (L)	10.00
Section San Francisco, Cal. (L)	13.75
Section Phoenix, Ariz. (L)	2.00
Morton A. Franklin	1.00
Section Erie Co., N. Y. (L)	3.80
" " " " "	.92
Texas S. E. C. (L)	10.02
Section Schenectady, N. Y. (L)	10.17
Minnesota S. E. C. (L)	5.00
Section Newport News, Va. (L)	2.50
Connecticut S. E. C. (L)	1.88
James Hayes (L)	1.00
Section Holyoke, Mass. (L)	7.75
Eugene Walker	1.00
Section Gloversville, N. Y. (L)	4.75
Section Newport News, Va. (L)	.25
Washington S. E. C. (L)	5.30
California S. E. C. (L)	27.20
Colorado S. E. C. (L)	2.54
Section Kings Co., N. Y. (L)	8.24
N. J. S. E. C. (L)	.50
Section New York, N. Y. (L)	12.00
Massachusetts S. E. C. (L)	13.00
Connecticut S. E. C. (L)	.77
Ohio S. E. C. (L)	.60
Section Newport News (L)	.50
Indiana S. E. C. (L)	10.15
Michigan S. E. C. (L)	14.44
N. J. S. E. C. (L)	1.00
Washington S. E. C. (L)	2.75
Section Monroe Co., N. Y. (L)	1.00
Indiana S. E. C. (L)	8.26
Minnesota S. E. C. (L)	1.50
Section New York, N. Y. (L)	5.80
Illinois S. E. C. (L)	1.27
Total	218.11
Previously acknowledged	607.95
Grand total	$826.06

Note:—It is again urged that Sections turn in their lists to their respective State Committees or to the national office.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

"The Socialist"

Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain.

A Monthly Publication and the Only Periodical in the British Isles Espousing Revolutionary Working Class Politics and Industrial Unionism.

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OPERATING FUND.

Subscriptions and literature orders are coming in so slowly that it becomes imperative upon us to urge better support of this fund. We would that there were no need to urge this fund, we would that the fund was unnecessary, but the facts are otherwise. The receipts from subscriptions and literature orders do not reach, and we are kept at our wits' ends to keep things going.

Now comrades it is clearly up to you to get busy, and push the propaganda, which will provide us with the needed revenue. You have responsibility in this matter just the same as we whom you have placed here. We are doing the best we know how. Can the same be said of our friends, and comrades, generally? We leave it to you to answer. One thing is sure you must do something to increase the revenue at this end. Send in subscriptions or contributions to this fund. Let us hear from you with either and quickly.

O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
L. Ginther, Colo. Springs, Colo.	1.00
C. Daenhirer, Buffalo, N. Y.	.50
A. Clayman, Buffalo, N. Y.	.25
M. Sand, New York	.25
M. H., New York	2.00
Marxian Club, Ogden, Utah	1.50
John Early, Min'apolis, Minn.	1.00
F. Oliver, Round Mount'n, Nev.	.50
E. Wiesinger, Schenectady, N.Y.	.40
Hermann Huttmann, " "	1.00
Henry Eisenach, " "	6.00
M. S. " "	2.00
Section Duluth, Minn.	1.00
Total	18.40
Previously acknowledged	4,749.44
Grand total	$4,767.84

JOINT EXCURSION PROVIDENCE S. L. P. AND I. W. W.

The Providence, R. I., organizations of the Socialist Labor Party and Industrial Workers of the World will run jointly an excursion around the bay on SUNDAY, June 13, 1909. This is the best affair that is held on the bay. The steamer Warwick has been engaged for the trip from Providence to Newport, R. I. No liquor is allowed on board.

Route:— Leaves Crawford street bridge at 9:45 a. m., passing down the East shore by Vanity Fair, Crescent Park, around Nayatt Point into Bristol Harbor, thence to Mount Hope Bay, nearly to Fall River, then returning to East passage, on past the Naval station at Newport, stopping three hours. Returning via Dutch Island and West passage, arriving at dock in Providence at 7 p. m.

Adult tickets at dock, 45 cents; bought before day of excursion, 35 cents and twenty cents.

SECTION DETROIT'S PICNIC.

Workingmen of Detroit are invited to attend the annual picnic arranged by Section Detroit, Socialist Labor Party, at Westphalia Shooting Park, on Gratiot Road, on SUNDAY, June 20, 1909.

Good music and refreshments, dancing, bowling, games. There will also be prize headpin bowling contests for both ladies and gents.

Admission ten cents if one has no ticket.

CHICAGO READERS AND SYMPATHIZERS ATTENTION!

A grand basket picnic under the auspices of the 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, will be held on July 4, at Sheiner's Grove, 3200 N. 40th avenue, Chicago. All northbound surface cars transfer to Elston avenue cars, thence take 40th avenue cars to grove. Gates open at 9 p. m. Admission to park free.

Bring your friends and families and have tihe time of your life.

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CLEVELAND S. L. P.

IN THE FIELD WITH FULL MUNICIPAL TICKET.

City Convention of the Socialist Labor Party Adopts Rousing Resolutions Against Reformism and for Revolutionary Action—Enthusiastic in Support of S. L. P. Press—Fine Spirit Displayed at Proceedings.

Cleveland, June 7.—The Socialist Labor Party of Cleveland held a well attended city convention yesterday in which the best and most encouraging spirit prevailed. Ed. Hauser was elected chairman, and Chas. Frank acted as secretary.

Committees were elected as follows: On Resolutions, John D. Goerke and Richard Koeppel; on Nominations, Fred Brown, P. C. Christiansen and J. Kircher.

After these committees had reported, the convention was addressed by Goerke and Kircher, both of whom made short but stirring speeches. Both speakers pointed out the necessity for the Socialist Labor Party to adhere more strictly than ever to the revolutionary attitude and tactics heretofore pursued and to keep hands off all reform measures. The remarks of the speakers were most heartily applauded by the meeting.

Resolutions.

The following resolutions, as reported by the committee, were unanimously adopted:

"The Socialist Labor Party of Cleveland, O., in convention assembled, reaffirms its strict adherence to the national platform, principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States. We indorse the attitude of the press of the Socialist Labor Party and promise to support the same with renewed vigor and enthusiasm.

"In entering upon the local municipal campaign, we would urge upon the working class the fact that reform measures, as advocated by the various political parties in their local campaigns, do not affect the interests of the wage workers in any way. Such matters as the settlement of street railway franchises, the administration of municipal affairs in all of its various phases, do in no wise offer relief to the working class. The concentration of the industries into ever fewer hands makes the improvement of the material conditions of the wage workers impossible; worse still—all evidence points to the conclusion that the capitalist system is sure to make conditions worse than what they are.

"We therefore call upon the working class to ally themselves with the Socialist Labor Party for the purpose of organizing the wage workers politically and industrially, and by such organized effort abolish the capitalist system of production and inaugurate Socialism."

Candidates.

The following members were then, upon recommendation of the committee, nominated as the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party for the municipal election next fall:

Mayor—John Kircher.
Pres. City Council—Richard Koeppel.
City Auditor—P. C. Christiansen.
City Treasurer—J. Heidenreich.
City Solicitor—Jas. Rugg.
For Councilmen-at-Large—E. Hauser, L. Haug, Joe Reiman, Fred Brown, Chas. Frank, Herm. Stieg.
Clerk of Police Court—Ed Polster.
Justices of the Peace—T. Kronmann, Harry Bradburt, Fred Mucho.
Constables—W. Christiansen, Hy. Foerster, Rob. Zillmer.
Assessors of Real Property—J. Fuerst, A. Gessner, Ed. Kautz.
Members of Board of Education-at-Large—Mrs. L. Christiansen, H. Alzuhn, J. D. Goerke.

The Executive Committee of Section Cleveland was instructed to manage the campaign and fill vacancies on the ticket should any occur.

After the business of the convention was finished a meeting of Section Cleveland was held and a new State Committee was elected as follows. John D. Goerke, R. Koeppel, Fred Brown, P. C. Christiansen, Ed. Hauser, Ed. Polster and H. Bitchakoff.

Amendments to the party constitution proposed by the New York County Section were seconded.

Press Committee.

ST. LOUIS PICNIC.

A grand picnic will be given by Section St. Louis, Socialist Labor Party, on SUNDAY, July 4, at Wolz's Grove.

Take Cherokee car south to end. Change to Lakewood car to grove. Admission ten cents.

FOR THE MILITANTS

And All Others Who Are Not In Deep Slumber.

Last week we had an increase of subscriptions for the Daily People, while the Weekly People just about held its own. Lethargy still continues in the big industrial centers. We are wondering what on earth so many of the comrades can be doing that makes it impossible for them to pick up an odd subscription now and then.

While we appreciate the words of good cheer and compliments sent in by so many of our friends, nevertheless compliments don't help us pay bills. The best way in which to show your appreciation of the Daily and Weekly People is by getting subscribers for them.

Those who were active the past week sent subs as follows:

F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	4
W. Suessbrich, Rockville, Conn.	2
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	2
Section Denver, Colo.	3
A. E. Reimer, Boston, Mass.	5
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	2
C. Baetz, Detroit, Mich.	2
H. Richter, Hamtramck, Mich.	2
G. H. Campbell, Winona, Minn.	2
J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky.	2
E. Hauk, Buffalo, N. Y.	2
R. Strach, San Antonio, Tex.	3
L. Olsson, Tacoma, Wash.	2
J. Isaack, Cincinnati, O.	2
F. G. Maresch, Bellingham, Wash.	2
F. Oliver, Round Mountain, Nev.	3
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	2
J. Burkhardt, Indianapolis, Ind.	3
Section El Paso County, Colo.	2
A. Surges, Vancouver, B. C.	2
A. Gillhaus, Portland, Ore.	3
E. Singewald, Orange, N. J.	2

In addition there were those sending one new reader, and readers, who of themselves renewed.

Prepaid cards sold: Eureka, Cal., $11.50; Tacoma, Wash., $5.00; Winona, Minn., $5.00; Milwaukee, Wis., $2.00.

On June 20, the Contest between the States begins. New York State and California are the first to enter the lists. From all indications this, the initial contest, will be keenly watched. The contest between the two is for two weeks, ending July 3. The purpose of the contest is to determine which of the two States can send in the greatest amount of cash for subscriptions, and literature orders, during the period named. All remittances bearing post office stamp in the two States, from June 20 to July 3, both of these dates being included, will be counted in the contest.

The five weeks' National Agitation Fund trial sub coupons monies will not enter into the contest. They will not count.

We hope that each comrade in New York and California will enter into the spirit of this contest, and by his efforts help spread the propaganda and also safeguard the Party's propaganda institutions.

Friends and sympathizers are invited to participate in the contest. Help the organization in your State to make a good showing.

On June 27 two more States enter the arena; the State of Washington, and the State of New Jersey. Their contest will close July 10.

Comrade Rudolph Katz, N. E. C. member of New Jersey, who suggested this competition, says: "Of course, it goes without saying that the rest of the Party members are not expected to sit on the fence and watch those who for the time being may happen to be contestants. The hustlers for the Party press elsewhere will, I am sure, keep up their good work just the same. In fact the contest should encourage the Active Brigade to renewed effort." Comrade Katz is right, there will be no grand stands. All can, however, keep an eye on the contestants while going on with their own work.

HARD TIMES.

Their Depressing Effect Upon Matrimony—Cupid Hard Hit Last Year.

There is more than one would at first suppose in that unpleasant old proverb, "When Poverty comes in at the door, Love flies out of the window," and likewise it is not to be denied that when Poverty is the first to take possession, poor Love has to sit on the door step and wait. All through the year 1908 the little god has been shivering outside many homes where he had had every expectation of spending a cosy and perfectly delightful twelvemonth. And during the year of hard times marriages fell off 20 per cent.

In Manhattan Borough alone nearly 20,000 persons are going about in single blessedness—or otherwise, as they take it—who ought, from the statistician's point of view, to have been married last year. The statistician takes a cold-blooded view of it, merely marking it down as an interesting fact to be "totted up" with other interesting facts. He hasn't a word to say about love's young dream, and hope deferred, and all the furtive tears for which those 10,000 non-existent marriages are responsible. You can't make averages of such things as a young man's disappointment and a nice girl's heartache.

The results of hard times are always, first of all, fewer marriages recorded, and fewer diamonds imported. Jewels and matrimony go hand in hand, as indications of a rising or falling in the barometer of prosperity. Once in a while a certain section has a little high tide of good luck all by itself—but in that case, too, there are the usual signs. A settlement worker, five or six years ago, marveled at the number of weddings she was asked to attend. All the "old" boys and girls were rushing into matrimony at an appalling rate. She expressed her surprise to an east sider.

"Why, don't you know?" said he. "It's the Tenement House Commission. All your bright young east siders have good jobs, so they're getting married."

In the meantime, awaiting such a burst of prosperity, national or local, the smallest and greatest of the gods is dependent. The shooting is bad, and he is bored. If he were only of a more stable turn of mind he might turn his attention to the unwedded thousands and make a little calculation as to just how much disaster has been brought about by the postponement of so many hopes.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m. at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m.—Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary. 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois. — The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, s.-e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

Section Denver meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday each month, at Hall 401 Club Building, 1731 Arapahoe street. People readers invited. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

Something good for our German reading comrades and friends.
Fiction but more than fiction.

Two dramas from proletarian life by Richard Koeppel.

"EIN VERLORENER"
(A Ruined Life.)
Price 15 Cents.

"DER TRUNKENBOLD"
(The Drunkard.)
Price 15 Cents.

Instructive, Interesting, Entertaining, Enlightening.
Real Socialist Literature.

Cleveland Labor News Agency.
1366 Ontario St., Cleveland, O.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

Grand Picnic and Summernight's Festival
Under the Auspices of
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To Celebrate the NINTH ANNIVERSARY of the
DAILY PEOPLE
— AT —
ULMER PARK (Athletic Field) Brooklyn, N.Y.
Sunday, July 4, 1909
Commencing at 10 A. M.

TICKETS (Admitting Gent and Lady) 25 CENTS

Extra Ladies' Ticket 15 Cents, Children Admitted Free.

PRIZE GAMES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

How to reach the Park: From Brooklyn Bridge take Ulmer Park train direct to Park.

Three Gems
OF
Scientific Socialism

We have just received another edition of three of the leading books on Scientific Socialism.

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific — By Engels.
Paris Commune — By Marx.
Wage, Labor and Capital—Free Trade — By Marx.

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THE MAN WITH THE HOE

IS A CONDENSED DESCRIPTION OF THE DEGRADATIONS OF THE PROLETARIAN, SYMBOLIZED IN, AND INSPIRED BY, JEAN FRANCOIS MILLET'S PAINTING OF THE HOE-MAN. ITS PATHOS CANNOT HELP BUT APPEAL TO THE SOCIALIST.

We have but few on hand.

Illustrated
20 CENTS PER COPY.
Postage Prepaid.

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and Truthful.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.